

# Weather

Misty and probably squally today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 57.5 and the minimum 43.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 59.2 and 37.4.

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## BAVARIA, FOODLESS, IS BEING ENGULFED UNDER BOLSHEVISM

Congress Of Soviets In Munich Takes Over Complete Control

## NEAR STARVATION

City Will Be Without Provisions Next Month, American Reports

## KIEL TERRORISED

Spartacist Outbreaks Occur In Many Places And Outlook Is Dark

(American Press Wireless)

Paris, March 4.—Bavaria is being engulfed by Bolshevism, according to a report reaching the Allied delegates in Paris. Mr. Hoover is being called before the Council of Ten tomorrow and will be asked that food be rushed to Munich to stave off the outbreak of Bolshevism. Mr. Oswald Villard expects that Munich will be in a state of starvation by the end of the month. It is reported that no Russian Bolshevik has been arrested in Bavaria.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bale, February 28.—A message from Munich states that the Congress of Soviets has prorogued the Diet and assumed the executive and legislative power under the title of the Provisional Council with a membership of 210.

## Death Struggle Feared

London, March 1.—A telegram from Geneva states that Dr. Muehlen, formerly a director of Krupp's, has returned to Berlin after a two days' stay in Munich, where he declined the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs because he was convinced that a stable government was impossible. He says that the Spartacists terrorise Munich and expresses the opinion that Germany is confronted with a struggle to the death between Monarchism and Bolshevism.

## Westphalia Is Terrorised

London, March 1.—Mr. Percival Phillips, in a message from Cologne, states that Spartacists at Dusseldorf, headed by a sailor from Kiel, control that city and terrorise Westphalia. They have arrested hostages, confiscated the food stocks for the benefit of the workmen and threatened to punish pillagers by death. The Spartacists have raided the three Essen collieries, compelled the miners to cease work, destroyed the offices and machinery and sacked the State Bank at Muelheim.

Copenhagen, February 28.—A message from Munster states that Government troops entered Dusseldorf today, the Spartacist leaders escaped and the town is quiet.

## Workers Demand Socialisation

London, February 28.—The latest telegrams from Germany show that strikes are threatened or are in progress all over the country, the workers demanding the immediate socialisation of the mines and government monopolies and recognition of the Soviets.

Over two-thirds of the miners in Central Germany are at present on strike and have already begun to occupy the railways and post offices but despite the threatening character of the movement the Government hopes to re-establish order by means of large levies of troops.

In the large towns, like Halle and Leipzig, the officials, doctors and chemists are striking as a protest against the dictatorship of the workmen.

The Spartacists are agitating for a general strike in Berlin next week and it is feared they may succeed. The activity of the Communists is increasing generally in East Prussia, where Russian Bolsheviks are urging the population to destroy the railways "in order to hasten the victory of the Communists in Germany."

## Sig. Caproni Declares Atlantic Flight Sure



SIGNOR CAPRONI

Signor Gianni Caproni, noted inventor and builder of airplanes, predicted that within a year transatlantic flights in airplanes will be common. According to a despatch from Milan, Italy, Signor Caproni declared he intended to make a flight across the Atlantic shortly. He is at present building a giant triplane which will be equipped with three Liberty motors for the proposed flight.

## ONE CHINESE IS INJURED IN RICSHA COOLIE STRIKE

Wounded Slightly By Bullet From Revolver Fired By Foreigner; 3,000 Quit

The ricksha coolies struck yesterday. Some 2,000 were idle because managers at distributing depots were too enthusiastic with their squeeze tactics following an announcement from owners discontinuing a customary discount of 25 percent allowed depot men who contract for 100 rickshas daily. The depot managers passed the buck to the owners and few of the ricksha coolies knew their exact status.

The strike lasted all day. There was but one injury, a bullet from a revolver fired by a foreigner in self-defense on the Boulevard de Deux Republiques shortly after two o'clock yesterday afternoon, slightly wounding a Chinese. The bullet grazed the left arm and although the man was taken to the Shantung Road Hospital, his injury was slight. There were but seven arrests all over the Settlement.

Police of the International Settlement had little trouble. There were rumblings early in the morning at Mohawk Road and Markham Road and for a time, it looked as if a mob of 1,000 would enter the Settlement from French Concession near the Great World on Avenue Edward VII.

Mobs collected frequently in the French Concession, particularly in Boulevard Montigny. Boulevard de Deux Republiques and on Avenue Edward VII. They were restless in the morning and in the afternoon swept aimlessly through the thoroughfares until dispersed without trouble by French and Annamite policemen.

The only semblance of trouble was the attack on a foreigner that was followed by the shooting. Few details of the affair could be obtained. A foreigner, said to be employed in the Public Works Department of the French Municipal Council, attempted to have a coolie from injury by the strikers. The strikers turned on the foreigner and he fired a shot to frighten them. The bullet grazed a Chinese. The crowd later attacked his house, damaging it slightly before being dispersed by police rushed to the scene.

The feature of the strike was an efficient picketing system established early in the morning. Coolies who took out rickshas were followed. Several rickshas were damaged but the popular method of procedure was to let the air out of the tires. Police will be ready for trouble this morning although an amicable adjustment of the coolies' grievances was expected last night.

## Ships Ready To Receive Enemy Subjects Tomorrow, Inspection Satisfactory

First Of Germans And Austrians To Be Repatriated Will Go Aboard In Morning; Novara Will Go Out Monday

Tomorrow morning at eight o'clock the first of 2,500 enemy subjects resident in China will step aboard the Novara at the China Merchants' Central Wharf, marking the successful culmination of Allied diplomatic effort which has extended over a period of some 18 months. The stage is set for the final scene in the international drama. Everything is in readiness. So effectively has official machinery moved during the past few days that the Novara will probably sail from this port on Monday afternoon, to pick up 50 German residents of Canton at Hongkong and there await the arrival of the Nore and Atreus, due to leave here Wednesday morning under escort of the British cruiser Suffolk.

Officials in charge believe that every detail has been arranged. The steamers were inspected yesterday; they will be fumigated today; extra police and every available member of the Special Constables will be on hand to assist; transportation arrangements have been completed; the allotment of cabins and berths will be completed late tonight; final alterations on the steamers will be finished early today; and precautions will be taken to prevent trouble, though the Bureau of Repatriation discounts the rumors of organized resistance, which are current in the camps.

## Little Trouble Anticipated

Those in charge of the deportation do not anticipate any effort on the part of enemy subjects to hinder the execution of the Presidential Mandate ordering their repatriation but Admiral Tsai Ting-kan said last night, "We will be ready if trouble comes; I would advise them not to play hanky-panky."

Following the inspection of the ships yesterday morning Captain Payne, commanding the Suffolk, at a conference attended by Admiral Tsai, Major A. H. Hilton-Johnson, and Captain Marriott, senior British Naval Officer on the China Station, announced that the steamers would proceed to Rotterdam via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Port Said, where Austrians will be dropped, and Gibraltar. Passengers will be allowed to go ashore at any of the ports. They will travel as passengers, not as prisoners, despite the military and naval guards detailed to the steamers.

Mr. Liao Shi-kung, Consul-General at Paris, will head the representatives of the Peking Government who will accompany the enemy subjects on the homeward voyage.

## Instructions Given To Deportees

Detailed instructions were posted at the embarkation depots late yesterday afternoon. Embarkation will take place from eight until two o'clock on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. Heavy baggage will be placed aboard today. Other baggage, the examination of which will be completed today, will be sent aboard and passengers will be allowed the use of it in cabins. Tram cars will take those at the depots direct to the China Merchants' Central Wharf. Admission to the wharf will be denied the public. Only those who have passes, properly signed, will be allowed to witness the embarkation.

Wild and weird tales are being circulated to stir up sympathy for the departing enemies. One story is to the effect that as soon as the steamers are out of sight of Woosung, the bottom will automatically drop out and the Germans, Austrians and of course the ships' officers, soldiers and sailors on guard and the Peking delegates will be dropped into the briny. (Continued on Page 8)

## ALLIES REQUEST CHINA NOT TO DRAW ON LOAN

Britain, France, Italy And America Make Formal Representations At Waichiau

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 7.—The British, American and French Ministers and the Italian Charge d'Affaires visited the Waichiau this afternoon and, supporting the recently expressed wish of the Japanese Government, voiced the hope that China would draw upon the 17,000,000 yen balance of the War Participation Loan.

## Shen Promises Obedience

Peking, March 6.—The Civil Governor and Tuchun of Shen sent a joint telegram to the Government yesterday saying that when the armistice was arranged the Tuchun immediately ordered the cessation of hostilities and when the recent telegram was received the troops were again warned that there must be no fighting.

## Delay Reopening Of Conference

Because of Mr. Tang Shao-yi's illness no reply can be given to the invitation of the Northern peace delegation to resume the conference. As Mr. Tang is believed to have influenza there is little probability of any fresh development for a few days.

Mr. Chu Chi-chien last night made public a file of telegrams to Peking and Shenai showing his efforts to bring about a settlement of the trouble there in order that the peace conference may be resumed.

## SECRET ARMS ALLIANCE TO BE PUBLISHED SOON

Japan Willing To Give It Out If China Grants Consent

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, March 7.—It is expected that the Sino-Japanese Military Agreement will be published shortly, subject to the consent of China being given.

## The Face At The Window



—Drawing in the New York Tribune

## Korean Uprisings Result Of Organised Movement

Japan Admits Outbreaks In Several Cities Are Formal Demand For Independence

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Seoul, March 6.—This morning mobs gathered in front of the main Palace and in the other principal thoroughfares. Their leaders addressed the crowds and violently demanded the independence of Korea.

Three hundred Koreans arrived at the railway station this morning from Pyongyang, all wearing a red badge. Passers-by joined them and when the police and gendarmes endeavored to disperse the mob some resistance was offered and revolver firing occurred, resulting in skirmishes in which over a hundred arrests were made. In the end the police regained the upper hand everywhere.

## Several Arrests Made

Tokio, March 6.—According to Mr. Noda, the Minister of Communications, who has returned from Seoul after attending the funeral of the ex-Emperor Yi, the riot at Seoul was not serious. The chief priest of the Tienta sect, who was the instigator of the trouble, is now under arrest, while several other persons have been arrested. Asked if the agitation was of a political character Mr. Noda declined to answer.

It is generally believed that the riotous movement, which was participated in by many students, including girls, was due partly to political and partly to religious causes but there is no deep-rooted cause for serious apprehension.

## Movement Was Organised

Tokio, March 7.—Reports from Seoul from various sources are not allowed to be published up to the present. They show that the demonstrations in Chosen which have been going on since the 1st were an organized movement aiming at national independence. These demonstrations occurred simultaneously nearly all over the country at the instigation of followers of the Tienta sect and Christian converts.

At Shasen and Seisen, in the north of the province of Phongan, the demonstrations developed into riots on the 4th and the gendarmes were obliged to fire on the rioters, who numbered over 200, with the result that many were wounded. An officer of the gendarmes was wounded and afterwards died. At Seisen the rioters burned the gendarmes station.

## At Shogen a police officer was taken prisoner by the rioters.

At Chunhwa, in south Phongan, 300 Christians armed with clubs, axes and scythes and displaying the old Korean flag assaulted the gendarmes station. Since the 1st two rioters have been killed and five wounded.

Similar riots occurred in many places between the 1st and 5th. During a demonstration in Seoul on the 5th the American Korean nurses

were distributing copies of anti-Japanese manifestoes. The crowd consisted mostly of students. The schools in Seoul and Phonyang are practically empty. Besides the ring-leaders, four hundred students have been arrested.

The presence of American nurses in the demonstration at Seoul is officially contradicted.

## People Thought Freedom Won

Osaka, March 7.—Full details of the disturbances which have occurred in Korea since the 1st are now available. They show that the people were evidently led to believe that the Paris Conference had sanctioned the independence of Korea, consequently the mob stopped and cheered before the Palace and the French and American Consulates.

The persons arrested include the leaders of the Heaven Worshipers and also Christian pastors and members of the Y.M.C.A.

Minor but more intense disturbances and riots are reported to have occurred at several of the towns in the interior, where the mobs raided the police stations, at one place carrying away the chief of police. Everywhere these skirmishes resulted in considerable casualties on both sides.

The Governor-General of Chosen has issued a proclamation stating that Japan has not abandoned the suzerainty of Korea and urging the Koreans and Japanese to unite when the nation is endeavoring, in co-operation with the other Powers, to establish permanent peace in the world for the enhancement of civilization.

## PEACE PROGRESS ALL DEPENDS ON FOOD PROBLEMS

Hoover To Lay Serious Situation Before Council Of Ten

## ANARCHY FEARED

Immediate Help Needed To Allay Bolshevism In Allied Territories

## FRENCH ACCEDING

Yield On Question Of Credits In Favor Of Providing Relief

(American Press, Wireless)

Paris, March 4.—Save for a creditable report that Mr. Lloyd George is unable to return before Friday, the situation is unchanged, though the Big Five and various committees whose work centers upon the all-important peace preliminaries are making such progress as to satisfy all.

It is understood that the Committee of Ten will receive Mr. Hoover tomorrow, when a discussion of the revictualing problem in its widest perspective is intended. Measures have already been agreed upon for feeding Bohemia, but a new and most serious phase has been reached with the news that Bavaria is in serious straits with Bolshevism at Munich as famine draws nearer. In fact it is more and more apparent that the smooth working of peace questions is intimately linked with food problems.

It is considered probable here that the German Government which signs the peace treaty will face the probability of being overthrown, but if any Government is recognized by the Peace Conference as being entitled to receive food for the people, it may be able to stave off a fall and retain the necessary authority to carry out the peace demands.

## French Changing Attitude

Hitherto the French have not seemed to attach the same importance to this phase of affairs as the Americans and British, hence their objection to pre-occupation with feeding of Germany and especially of the scheme by which Germany should pay for the food at once instead of considering other claims as having a first line on German assets. Today, however, it is understood that the French attitude is changing, and it is certain that accord on this point will bring quicker agreement on other questions where Conference opinion is still at odds.

Improvement of the German situation has been produced by French acceptance in principle of the contention of the Powers that Germany must be permitted to use her private credits in neutral countries to buy food from the Allies. France, however, has not yet signed the agreement to that effect.

## To Arrange For Feeding Germany

A meeting of the Inter-Allied Economic Council is being held today by Mr. Baruch, as chief of the American representatives, and it is hoped that all details for feeding Germany will be arranged. German emissaries are participating. The plenipotentiaries of other nations had difficulty in persuading the French that there was a marked difference between German Government assets and foreign credits of German subjects. It was contended by the French that no German assets of any character should be used for any other purpose than satisfying the bill for reparation which the Allies will present. The French now distinguish between government and private credits and agree that German credits in neutral countries shall be applied to the purchase of food from the Allies. Agreement has also been reached that neutral countries in Northern Europe may import products hitherto denied them to an amount equal to their importations before the war.

## Preliminary Treaty In March

Assurance is now given that practically every Commission's report will be ready for presentation to the Supreme Council with President Wilson's return to Paris. This is construed as meaning that the preliminary peace treaty will be ready for Allied approval by March 24 or thereabouts. The opening of the formal Peace Conference with the

## British Doctors Find Influenza Microbe

Army Men Discover Germ, One Of Them Sacrificing Life In Process

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 1.—The Times states that, in connection with the investigations of army medical men into influenza, it is announced that after prolonged research Major Graeme Gibson, of the Royal Army Medical Corps; Captain Connor, of the Australian Medical Corps, and Major Bowman, of the Canadian Medical Corps, have completed the discovery of what is probably the causative germ of the influenza epidemic. Major Graeme Gibson contracted influenza and pneumonia and died at Abbeville. The germ belongs to the order of filter-passers and is grown by the Neguchi method. Monkeys infected with the germ developed hemorrhages of the lungs, predisposing the reception of pneumococcus.

## Universal Suffrage Improbable In Japan

Private Bill To Be Sidetracked For Measure Granting Only Reforms

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, March 6.—The private bill in favor of universal suffrage was expected to be presented in the House of Representatives yesterday but was not presented owing to the lack of the required number of supporters. The Government Bill revising the election laws is expected to pass the House on the 8th and therefore it is believed that even if it is presented the bill for universal suffrage will be abortive.



Germans present seems now assured for early in April.

#### Complete Final Armistice Terms

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, February 28.—It is stated that Marshal Foch has completed the terms of the final armistice.

They provide for the complete demobilisation of the German army, fixing its maximum military strength at twenty-five divisions and also demanding total disarmament and inspection by Allied officials of all factories turning out munitions of war.

The Economic Council is reported to have expressed the opinion that the Allies must make peace immediately or raise the blockade. This report explains the pressure being exercised by the Supreme Council on the various Commissions to complete their work without delay. Information has been received that there are 250 deaths from starvation every day in Bucharest alone. The three big remaining questions are Germany's western frontier, the Adriatic and Russia.

It is understood that the Reparation Commission recommends that Germany should be compelled to pay by her gold reserves, all the outstanding debts in her favor abroad and by the sale of coal, potash and timber.

#### Balkan Problems Heard

London, March 4.—Press Bureau. An official communique from Paris states that today the Supreme War Council discussed the relief of Austria and Hungary, and subsequently M. Coudanovitch, the Montenegrin Minister at Washington, presented views, on behalf of St. King, Nicholas, on the situation and future of Montenegro.

#### American People Favor League, Wilson Cables

(American Press Wireless)  
Paris, March 4.—The American High Commission were greatly heartened today by the receipt of a cable from President Wilson conveying his confident opinion that the American people are favoring the League of Nations Covenant by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Wilson is due back in Paris on March 14 and all Committees of the Conference are busy getting all big problems in such shape that he will be able to pass on them without any delay.

The Commissioners confidently support the view that the President will have completed the supervision of the work of the Conference by the 18th and that the terms will be handed to the Germans at Versailles not later than the 20th.

#### Division Of German Fleet Believed Most Practical

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 28.—With regard to the fate of the German warships, Reuter's Agency is officially informed that in the first place, to break them up would take three years and they would only fetch \$500,000; secondly, any Power taking them over would be faced with insuperable obstacles with regard to spare parts, fourthly, their use as merchant vessels is impossible owing to their enormous coal consumption and the difficulties of adapting their interiors; fifthly, the idea of sinking them for breakwater purposes was proved impracticable at Semp Flow and, sixthly, if the ships are divided, some basis of division must be found. In this connection two alternatives are suggested: either division according to losses during the war or on the basis of present naval strength.

#### RUSH FOOD TO CZECHS TO THWART BOLSHEVIKI

Allies Warn Serbs Not To Hold Up Trains

(American Press Wireless)

Paris, March 4.—Aiming to avert an outbreak of Bolshevism in Czechoslovakia, the Council of Ten is preparing action for the Ljubljana region. Neither the Liberals nor the Jugo-Slavs will interfere with the passage of food trains. Messages from Prague, Budapest and Vienna show that reserve stocks of food are practically used up. Everywhere the hungry poor are in danger of pillage and looting. The Serbians will be notified that any attempt to cut off railway transport from Italy will seriously prejudice their claims at the Peace Conference and perhaps lead to armed interference.

#### Obituary

M. Kozakow

Reuter's Service

Peking, March 6.—M. G. A. Kozakow, formerly Russian Charge d'Affaires in Peking and Tokio and the right-hand man of M. Sazanoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, during the days of Russia's activities in Mongolia, has died in London. M. Kozakow was imprisoned by the Bolsheviks on a charge of inviting the Allies to enter Siberia, but he managed to escape. Later the Orsk Government invited him to join their administration.

Viscount Mishima

Tokio, March 7.—Viscount Mishima, the Governor of the Bank of Japan, has died of apoplexy.

Mr. Marcel Courcier

Funeral services will be held this afternoon for Mr. Marcel Courcier, manager of the French Tramways and Electric Company, who died at his home, 54 Route Doumer, on Thursday.

News of Mr. Courcier's death sent a shock of sincere sorrow through the wide circle of his friends in both the French and International Settlements yesterday. He was one of the leading figures in the French community. Mr. Courcier, who is a civil engineer, was formerly manager of the coal mines at Carvin, France, and of the gold mines at Witbank, Transvaal. He was the principal promoter of the Compagnie Francaise de Tramways et d'Éclairage Électriques, which supplies the water, light and tram service in the French concession. Besides being a distinguished engineer he was a very popular resident and leaves a host of friends to mourn his loss. Mr. Courcier was 57 years old and is survived by his widow.

The body will be buried temporarily in Bubbling Well Cemetery and will subsequently be sent to France. The cortege will leave the residence at 54 Route Doumer at 3 p.m. today.

#### GERMANS IN UKRAINE RENEW HOSTILITIES

Break Armistice And Cut Railway In Order To Capture Lemberg

(American Press Wireless)

Paris March 4.—The Polish headquarters today received news that the Germans in Ukraine, had broken the armistice conditions by renewing hostilities. They bombarded the railway, cutting the line outside Lemberg, which is three-fourths surrounded, preventing American food trains, bearing condensed milk for starving babies and other foodstuffs, from entering Lemberg. It is further reported that the Germans have resumed operations for the recapture of Posen. The Polish army is resisting desperately.

#### RED GUARDS DESERTING BOLSHEVIKI IN SIBERIA

Leave Trenches At Night And Join Loyalist Forces, Is Report

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, March 6.—It is reported by the staff of the Siberian army in the Glazovsk region that it has recently been noticed that the Red Guards are inclined to desert their posts and there have been repeated cases when groups of Red Guards under cover of night have left their trenches and joined the Siberian troops.

For disobeying the order to advance, the Bolshevik Penzensky regiment was surrounded and destroyed with the help of machine-guns the moment they had delivered up their arms, despite the promise of the chief of the Bolshevik division to grant them their lives if they would surrender. A similar case occurred near the village of Kuoda where one in five of the men of the 248th regiment of Red Guards were shot.



#### FRENCH SCHOOLS CLOSE BECAUSE OF INFLUENZA

Hanbury Boys' School In Settlement Also Suspends Classes Owing To Cases There

Owing to the influenza outbreak the French Municipal Schools have been closed.

The Thomas Hanbury School for Boys on Hanks Road, where a number of cases were reported Thursday, has also suspended classes. Of the ten suspected cases announced in that institution yesterday five have been found to be genuine influenza attacks, the patients have been isolated and all precautions are being taken to prevent spread of the infection.

Other schools in the Settlement, except the American School, which has been closed for some time, are continuing class work and health officials state that there is no necessity for their suspending. A marked decrease in attendance was noted in several schools yesterday, due to parents keeping their children at home, either through fear of their contracting the disease or in accordance with the Health Officer's advice about giving prompt attention to slight colds or indications of infection.

At St. John's University, Dr. Hawks Pott stated yesterday, no new cases have developed within the past few days and it is believed that the epidemic there has about run its course. A number of students are still in the infirmary and several of the staff are still sick. About an equal number of students at St. Mary's, the girls' school at St. John's, are in the infirmary there. When the epidemic was at its height, Dr. Pott said, there were about eighty cases at St. John's and about the same number at St. Mary's. At St. John's the disease swept through one entire floor of the institution, being practically confined to that one section.

It was reported at the American School yesterday that the influenza victims were on the high road to complete recovery, all the students at the school being up and only two remaining at the hospital, both doing well.

Among the resident population of 11,000 Settlements a number of new cases have been reported and it is estimated that at present there are well over a hundred patients in homes and various hospitals, some of which have developed into pneumonia. Another death, the second, traceable to influenza came to the attention of the Health Department yesterday, that of a Portuguese woman living outside the Settlement.

#### CAPE TOWN DELEGATES WON'T GO ON WARSHIP

African Nationalists Refuse British Navy's Offer To Take Them To Paris

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cape Town, February 21.—The Nationalist Delegation has refused its decision to sail on board the British cruiser Minerva, owing, it is believed, to the outcry in the country districts against the Nationalists making the voyage on a British warship.

#### M. P. Is Appointed Coal Controller

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 4.—Mr. Evan Jones, M.P., has been appointed Coal Controller.

#### King Of Montenegro Objects To Uniting With Jugo-Slavia

(American Press Wireless)

Paris, March 4.—Tomorrow will certainly see a tempest in the Montenegrin teapot for King Nicholas has protested against the Skupstina's decision to unite with Jugo-Slavia. This protest will bring a crop of accusations against the King and against certain of his sons, one of whom died in Vienna, where he was not treated as a prisoner. All this is likely to come before the Conference.

#### NEARLY 500,000 DEAD, ITALY'S LOSS IN WAR

Another Half Million Of Wounded Will Be Permanently Disabled

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 28.—A statement presented to the Reparations Commission shows that the losses suffered by Italy in the war were as follows:

Army:  
Killed ..... 462,391  
Wounded ..... 953,886  
of whom half are permanently disabled.

Navy:  
Killed ..... 3,169  
Wounded ..... 5,282  
The total number rendered hors de combat was 4,885,487, including 2,400,000 sick.

Italy's losses amounted to 1.2 per cent of the whole population of Italy and her colonies and equalled the percentage of losses suffered by France.

Italy lost 880,000 tons of shipping, equivalent to 87½ per cent of her total tonnage.

#### REPARATION WANTED FOR MERCHANT SEAMEN

Relatives Of Men Who Were Victims Of U-Boats Ask Compensation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 5.—Replying to a deputation of the mercantile marine yesterday regarding reparation for the relatives of sailors murdered during the war, the number of whom the spokesman of the deputation estimated at 20,000, the Premier paid a tribute to the heroism of the mercantile marine in saving Great Britain from starvation and denounced German submarine warfare as the cruellest and most infamous exhibition of piracy ever seen. He announced that the British delegates at the Peace Conference had been instructed to submit as their first demand full compensation for our losses at sea, including compensation for the relatives of the dead. Germany must pay this first before a mere indemnity for war expenses. Mr. Lloyd George concluded by urging that these claims should be immediately submitted to the Foreign Office.

#### JUDGMENT IS RESERVED IN SHARE CONTRACT CASE

Defendant Gives Testimony In Supreme Court Action Brought By Local Broker

The suit brought against Mr. A. C. Mack by Mr. G. J. W. Morgan on a claim for indemnification in respect of Tis 14,666.25 on contracts for the December settlement of the Stock Exchange, and for Tis 1,834.11 brokerage, was concluded in the British Supreme Court yesterday. Judge Sir Haviland de Saumarez reserving judgment.

The evidence taken yesterday was that of the defendant. Mr. Mack stated that he did not know that if he failed to meet his obligations his broker would be held liable, but said that it was his understanding that the rule applying in the matter was covered by the following passage from the speech of the Chairman of the Exchange February 4, 1918: "Nor will your committee entertain any claim whether between a member and member or a member and the public arising out of share transactions."

The defendant stated that following his announcement to Mr. Morgan that he could not meet the responsibilities he offered to hand over to the latter a draft for G\$3,000 and land security amounting to double his losses, on condition that they were not to be sold but held as security. Mr. Morgan would not consent to this.

Mr. Mack testified that he suffered losses aggregating over Tis 77,000 through the embezzlements of J. L. Carneiro, former Shanghai sharebroker, in 1917, being the biggest individual sufferer, aside from the banks. His losses were generally known and this affected his financial position. The witness stated that he believed that as principal he was more liable than the broker. He said he had very intention of settling though he knew the contracts were not enforceable by law.

Legal argument followed the evidence and the court reserved judgment. Mr. D. McNellie appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. N. C. Home for the defendant.

#### 'The Gondoliers'

The last scheduled performance of "The Gondoliers" takes place tonight at the Lyceum, beginning promptly at 8:45 o'clock. The opera has scored heavily at every performance and each has been to a well filled house, so it is to be hoped that further presentations of this excellent A.D.C. production may be undertaken. After tonight's performance the cast will be the guests of the Astor House management and will give several selections during the evening in the ball room.

#### SHADE TREES FOR SALE

Large leaf, grows rapidly, original trees imported from U.S.A. Limited stock of three-year-old trees for sale at \$1 each. Now is the time to plant. Apply at Room 9, Raven Trust Building, 15 Nanking Road.

#### Abraham Lincoln on PROPERTY and SAVING



Lincoln said:  
"Property is the fruit of LABOR. That some men should be RICH, shows that others MAY BECOME rich, and hence is just encouragement to INDUSTRY and ENTERPRISE.

"Let not him who is HOUSELESS pull down the house of another—but, rather, LET HIM WORK DILIGENTLY and BUILD ONE FOR HIMSELF—thus by example assuring that HIS OWN shall be safe from violence when built.

"Teach ECONOMY! That is one of the FIRST and HIGHEST virtues! If begins with SAVING MONEY."

Get the SAVINGS BANK habit! It is a healthful sign in a young man to see him ATTENTIVE TO HIS JOB, living WITHIN HIS MEANS—and from time to time LAYING AWAY a little at interest!

Begin right away! A DOLLAR will start you—and every dollar at interest is one dollar MORE toward INDEPENDENCE!

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## CHIAOTUNG WARMING UP TO RAILWAY SCHEME

Liang Shih-yi Reported Convinced And Tsao Ju-lin Looking Out For Tsao

(From Our Own Correspondent)  
Peking, March 3.—There seems to be more willingness in Chiaotung quarters to accept the scheme for the unification and commercialization of railways than there was a few days ago. Mr. Liang Shih-yi seems to have seen the light of salvation and Mr. Tsao Ju-lin is less hostile than he was, possibly because he finds that if he maintains his hostility, standing shoulder to shoulder with his Japanese friends, he is, and they are, going to be left to comfort each other when the battle has been lost.

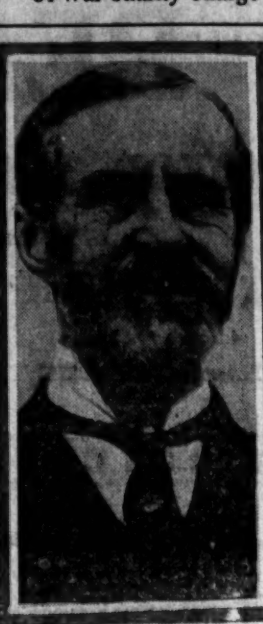
Mr. Liang Shih-yi's change of heart is attributed to genuine new light and understanding. Apparently the scheme had only been described to him before by the opposition, and some of its essential parts had been left out, with the natural result that it did not appear very attractive. The whole scheme, in its outlines of course, for as yet it is only in the formative stage, has now been thoroughly explained to him, and he has realized, it is stated, its enormous advantages over the grab-and-get-what-you-can that prevailed among the competing powers of the dog-in-the-manger that animated the Chinese Government.

Mr. Tsao Ju-lin's change of heart can only be ascribed to his supreme instinct for knowing on which side his bread is buttered; or rather, it is only so ascribed. Mr. Tsao Ju-lin is no fool, and he must have seen the advantages of the scheme long ago, but failed to see any particular benefit for himself in it. If he can maintain his position as Minister of Communications he may still derive advantage from the scheme, though not such high advantage as by exclusive dealing with his Japanese friends. He is evidently beginning to feel that his one chance of retaining the post of Minister of Communications is to fall in a little more with the ideas of the non-Japanese Allies, for they are very dissatisfied with many things on the railways and could easily make it very uncomfortable for him. They have already lodged a complaint as to the state of affairs on the Peking-Hankow line, and there are equal grounds for complaint with respect to the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden lines. It would be quite easy for them, if Mr. Tsao proved obstreperous, to bring against his administration an indictment of many counts each of which was a point in which the interests of foreign investors were being damaged not by the inefficiency of the management but by the express orders and interference of the Ministry of Communications.

In addition to the reported complete conversion of Mr. Liang and Mr. Tsao's "almost thou persuadest me," it is stated that General Ting Shih-yuen is abating his opposition, for reasons best known to himself and into which it is perhaps unnecessary to enquire.

It is pointed out that the scheme might be the more readily accepted in Chinese circles if the Chinese financial world were admitted to the financial group that will have to finance the scheme. To the outsider there appears to be no reason whatever why a group of Chinese banks should not be represented in the financial consolidation. Its presence in the councils of the whole group would not weaken the group in any way, and would make the group a more fully international body, and it would show that the unification and commercialization scheme is not a device for freezing out Chinese interests as some are maliciously or very ignorantly suggesting. The Chinese group might be able to put little or no capital into the stock pot, but the precedent of the admission of Japan and Russia to the Consortium without their being able to put a cent into the common fund is surely ample to cover the like treatment of China. The admission of Chinese capital to participation might convince Mr. Tsao and others that the Foreign Powers are really friendly to China in supporting this scheme of unification and commercialization and are not seeking time and forenoon to their own advantage, commercial or political.

## Lord Aberdeen Freed Of War Charity Charge



LORD ABERDEEN

Lord and Lady Aberdeen's names have been deleted from the New York District Attorney's suspected list of war charity grafters. This action followed an investigation of the collections made by Lord and Lady Aberdeen, by Lieutenant-Colonel Norman Thelma, British Provost Marshal in New York. Colonel Thelma reported that more than \$100,000 collected in America was turned over to the Irish charities by the Aberdeens and that they had personally borne all expenses of their tour of collection.

### News Briefs

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Dawson were host and hostess to a party of about thirty friends at a dinner given at the Astor House last night. A dance followed the dinner party. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Mordecai, Mrs. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Thesmar, Dr. Findley, Mr. and Mrs. Ardain, Mr. and Mrs. Pirth, Mr. and Mrs. Hallam, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hykes, Mr. Hynd, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Fessenden, Mr. Tucker, Capt. and Mrs. Morlon, Mr. and Mrs. Bleuler and Mr. Demets.

The time for tenders for the purchase of the German Club ended yesterday and the bids received by the liquidator for the German Bank, Mr. A. G. Stephen, will be forwarded to the Minister of Finance in Peking. The Government reserves the right not to be bound to accept the highest tender. The building is not to be turned over until the peace delegates have finished with it.

Lieut. G. R. Draper, former Cathedral School boy who left Shanghai in 1914 to join up with the Black Watch in London and later was transferred to the Chinese Labor Corps, dropped in at the Cathedral School yesterday, having returned with a batch of coedles from France. Lieut. Draper is making a brief stay in Shanghai and will return on service shortly.

The annual meeting of the Cercle Sportif Français will be held at 4:30 p.m. today.

Mr. W. A. Chapman, clerk of the United States Court, who has been suffering from influenza for some days, entered the Red Cross Hospital yesterday for treatment.

The application made by the Germans Otto Selke and Walter Roehr to be released from prison pending the sailing of the repatriation ships was refused by the Mixed Court yesterday. The men are serving out terms for fraudulent use of passports. The Mixed Court ordered sentence suspended on the two during their absence from China.

A Chinese formerly employed by Mr. Jorgensen, 114 Macgregor Road, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday for theft of 30 books from his employer's home.

Officers of the Japanese training squadron which is now in port were

entertained by the Japanese community at the Japanese Club, Boons Road, last night. The cadets from the ships, 123 in all, landed yesterday morning for a sightseeing tour of the city. The cadets will be entertained at the Japanese Club at tiffin tomorrow.

Charged with selling opium and running an opium smoking den at 2661 East Seward Road, a Chinese was ordered by the Mixed Court yesterday to pay a \$50 fine or 25 to jail for two months. Sixty tins of opium and various paraphernalia were confiscated. The man admitted that opium was being sold on the place and told Detective Sergeant Schmidt that about \$30 worth of business was done daily. Two other Chinese caught on Broadway in possession of opium were fined \$30 and \$15 respectively, with imprisonment as alternative. One of the men had a number of small tins of opium strung about his body on a cord.

The appointment is reported of Captain Edward H. Watson, U.S.N., as naval attaché at the American Embassy in Tokyo, succeeding Commander F. J. Horns. Captain Watson goes to Tokyo from Tientsin.

A "hearts drive" will be held at the Municipal Service Club next Wednesday in aid of the Siberian Comforts Fund.

The annual general meeting of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works Ltd., will be held at the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce rooms at 4:30 p.m. March 24.

The Chinese employees of the steamer Tuckwo who was charged with the murder of a Tungchow merchant was ordered handed over to the Tungchow authorities by the Mixed Court yesterday.

The China Mail Steamship Company liner Nanking, with 1,250 tons of cargo for Shanghai, will arrive from San Francisco and ports on March 16. The steamer will go to Hongkong before making the trip to Manila, will then return to Hongkong and is to sail from Shanghai April 6 on the homeward voyage. The Nanking was originally scheduled to leave here for San Francisco on March 20.

At the Gordon Hall in Tientsin March 3, Governor Tsao Ju-lin of Chihli Province presented Mr. H. C. W. Woodhead, editor of the Peking and Tientsin Times, with a scroll in recognition of his services to the cause of fighting the morphia evil by indicting the traffickers in a Morphia Black List, which has been productive of good results. Mr. Woodhead is leaving for England shortly.

A Cantonese went for a foreign meal when the electric lights happened to be very bad. He alleges that it was this, and not inexperience, which caused him to stab himself in the nose with the fork. According to the

Canton Times he is suing the restaurant keeper.

The Japan Advertiser of March 2 has the following news item: Cancelling her engagements in China and Java, Miss Ruth Law has made arrangements to leave Japan on the Korea, which sails from Yokohama on March 4.

Mr. E. A. Slee, of Messrs. Mortimer Reid and Slee, announces that he has just been appointed secretary to the Train Estates, Ltd. and that the registered office of this estate in Shanghai will be No. 44 Szechuen Road.

A Chinese coolie was badly injured by jumping from a tram car yesterday in front of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company on The Bund and was sent to Shantung Road Hospital.

## Y.M.C.A. To Give Party For Gobs And Jackies

Dance And Tea For British And American Sailors Tuesday Afternoon

The Navy Young Men's Christian Association is taking advantage of the presence in Shanghai of British and American sailors by arranging an entertainment for them in the Town Hall Monday afternoon, March 10, from four to six. There will be some 1,400 Jackies in the Settlement and it is anticipated that a large part of them will be attracted to the Town Hall by the entertainment arranged for them. The hours of entertainment will coincide with the usual afternoon dance, and the ladies of Shanghai are requested to attend as early as possible to provide partners for the sailor guests. Local ladies are also requested to send cakes to Lady Fraser either Sunday evening or Monday morning.

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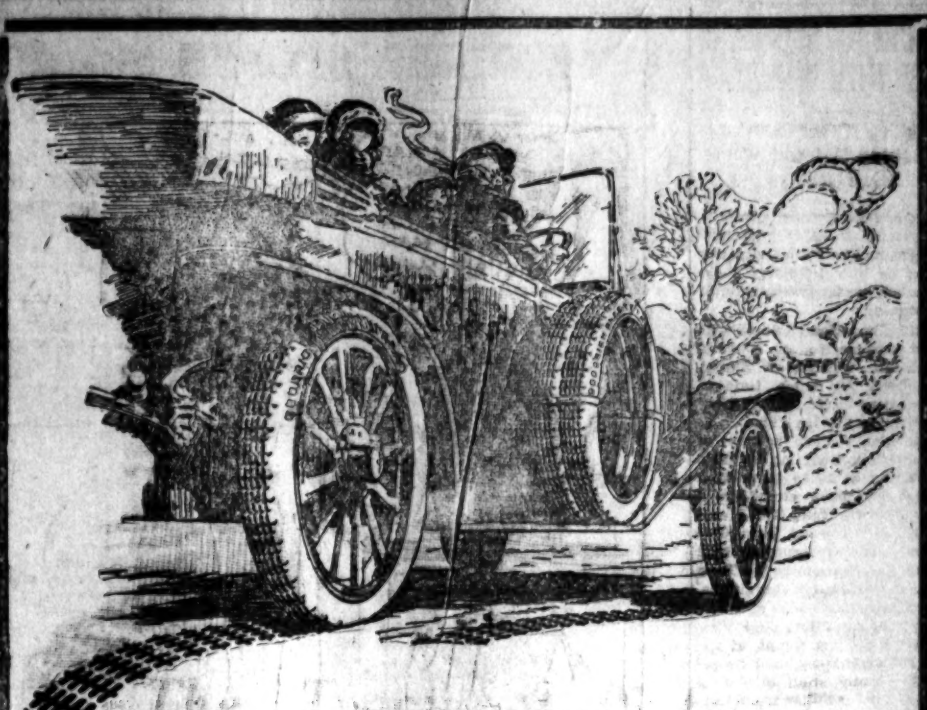
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## TUAN CHI-JUI SUPPLYING SHENSI WITH MUNITIONS

Militarists in Other Provinces Also Getting Material From His Stocks

(From Our Own Correspondent.)  
Peking, March 3.—A very interesting sidelight on the Shensi situation is afforded by the following facts, which reached me from a thoroughly reliable source:

A certain Chao Hsuan-ching, who is the representative of General Chen Han-fan, Tuchun of Shensi, who has been for some time in Peking, left here by the Peking-Hankow Railway on the 1st instant. He took with him 600,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, traveling by train leaving Peking at 10:55 p.m. This ammunition had been stored in a magazine near the Tung Tse Men.

A month ago General Tuan Chi-jui informed the Government that there was no more room in the Tung Tse Men magazine for munitions, and he had large quantities of munitions sent to Sanchiatien, near Pao-tingfu, where he has troops of the National Defense Army, and he instructed the Tuchun of Shensi in future to get his supplies from Sanchiatien. Similar instructions have been issued to General Lin Tsen-hou, Tuchun of Szechuen, and to Chung Chi-tao, a general supporting the militarist cause in Szechuen. Each of these is authorized to draw supplies to the amount of \$300,000 monthly.

It is believed that other militarists are obtaining supplies in the same way, and there is a regular delivery of munitions of one kind or another at Sanchiatien. The question is, whence come these supplies, and who pays for them? It is shrewdly suspected that they are being paid for out of the Yen 17,000,000 balance of the War Participation Bureau Loan, which sum is already paid over to the militarists personally in the sense that it has been deposited in the Bank of Chosen to their credit and is drawn as required to pay for supplies though the bank's agents here or in Tientsin.

## HANGCHOW MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION MEETS

China Press Correspondence

Hangchow, March 6.—The monthly meeting of the Hangchow Missionary Association was the guest day before yesterday of Mesdames Sweet, Judson, Cressy, and Oliver at the home of Mrs. J. C. Oliver. The address of the occasion was given by Rev. M. T. Stauffer of the China Consociation Committee. He made an able and impressive presentation of some of the facts which have been revealed by the national missionary survey now being conducted by the Continuation Committee under his leadership.

During the past year the Hangchow Branch of the American Red Cross Society has met fortnightly for an evening of work and social intercourse. A "boxsupper" in which each household contributes has been a feature of these occasions. The war work of the branch is practically completed, though arrangements for use in Siberia are still being produced. At a recent meeting of the branch, however, it was unanimously voted to continue the local Red Cross organization as an organ of relief which can be used whenever future needs may arise, and also to continue the fortnightly get-together as "American night" in Hangchow.

The Goodfellowship Club, a social organization, composed of five members each of the Chamber of Commerce, the Provincial Educational Society, the Christian Community, the Law Association and the Provincial Assembly, met yesterday afternoon in the new quarters of the Hangchow Law Association which acted as host. Prof. W. R. Wheeler of the Hangchow Christian College, a member of the Club who has just returned from America, spoke on "China, the World War, and the League of Nations." Messrs. Chen Peh-yuan and Yih Moh-chun, principals of Anding Academy and of the Girls' Normal School, who have just returned from an educational tour in Japan, spoke interestingly of their impressions gained in that country. An interesting proposal made by one of the most prominent members in the course of the informal discussion following the speeches was that a crusade be initiated by members of the club in their several circles looking to greater simplicity in their feasts. Feasts are as a rule unnecessarily wasteful of time and money and they are too often gastronomic rather than social in their emphasis. A committee was appointed to work out a menu not to exceed four dollars a table in cost and to have it printed. This menu will be followed at the next open meeting of the Club members and their friends.

Work has started on the erection of buildings for a Commercial Bazaar in the vicinity of West Lake. More than Mex. \$50,000 is said to be the estimated cost of the buildings. The enterprise is being carried out by the Bureau of Industry of this Province.



## INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



## Human Interest Touches In Work Of Siberian Red Cross.

By Riley H. Allen

(Written for THE CHINA PRESS)

Vladivostok, Siberia, February 26.

—Red Cross Chapters of Hawaii and the Far East, which are contributing to the Red Cross relief work in Siberia, will be interested in the following report upon the work at the refugee barracks in Vladivostok.

This report is by Mrs. C. W. Cook, assistant buyer and head of the sewing department of the Red Cross for Vladivostok relief activities.

"A father of one of the Russian refugee families at First River had been at the front for three years. When he left, his family was living at Riga. In August, 1918, he came home to find them, but heard they had gone to Petrograd, and from there to Irkutsk. Then some one told him he could locate them in Vladivostok and that the American Red Cross was taking care of refugees. He arrived in Vladivostok on Christmas morning and as the church bells were ringing he stepped into the cathedral for a minute. The cathedral was crowded and near him stood a little fifteen-year-old girl; he thought: 'How much she looks like my little girl whom I have not seen for over three years.' She also recognized him by the scar on his cheek. He asked her name and she said: 'O, you are my Papa!' So he came home with her out to First River and they all had a happy Christmas together. Now he is looking for work and hopes soon to be able to look after his wife and his five little children."

"We have many such stories and many hope they can soon go to their homes in Russia. They seem very anxious to get back to their home villages or cities, though they are grateful to the Red Cross for all it is doing for them in Vladivostok."

"We are still very busy at First River barracks, but I am sorry to say that the sewing rooms at Second River have been closed two weeks on account of sickness, so that has put us way behind in making up garments. But at First River most everything is well and our little force is working fast. This week they made 1,201 garments, with only 37 women working. We are sending these clothes out into Siberia, for there are thousands and thousands there who have insufficient clothing."

"I only wish we could get garments made everywhere and sent into Siberia. Nice warm clothes and shoes seem to be the greatest need here. We managed to get a lot of

old shoes, but as a rule the refugee women have broad feet and cannot wear some of the shoes we received, so the children are wearing them. This shoe question is most serious, and also the one of stockings."

"The Japan and Hawaiian Chapters sent in a lot of Christmas toys and dolls, which we were very happy to get. Owing to the kindness of Miss Gunter of Tokio, who came here shortly before Christmas and brought them along, we were able to give toys to 1,500 children from the Japan Chapter. Now all these little girls have a doll, and even the little boys came back with their little toys and wanted to exchange them for dolls!"

Those dolls certainly did make the children happy. We had a nice large Christmas tree at both barracks and at Christmas time each child got another full outfit of clothing and stockings."

"Each woman received underwear

and dresses, which our refugees had made, and every boy and man in the barracks received what he needed most, so all were made happy at Christmas."

"At the present time we have several little girls in each workshop and every piece of material is used up. Out of the largest pieces of heavy coating they make little moccasins or shoes and little caps; then out of other material they make some of the prettiest rugs. They cut scraps into strips and crochet them into round, oval or square rugs. The tiny pieces they cut up and make into pillows. This keeps the little girls busy and they like the work, as they are all paid a little for it."

"It is such fun every morning when we arrive at the barracks in our car. The children are always waiting for us with the 'Zdrastvite' (good morning) and they hold out their little hands to us. The work is very interesting and the workers in the sewing rooms are so glad they can sew and mend clothes to those who are more unfortunate than they are. We are always thankful for the garments that are received from elsewhere and we thank the Japanese Chapter for the garments they have already sent us."

## 'Tarzan Of The Apes'

Those interested in the Darwinian theory of the descent of man will find "Tarzan of the Apes" to be shown at the Olympic tonight, a very absorbing film. It is something entirely new in film production and as the element of novelty always pleases crowded houses are anticipated. "Tarzan of the Apes" is a story of African adventure and is notable for its imagination, acting and free spirit.

Although Darwin produced his monumental work, "The Origin of Species," he never graded the degrees of descent in connection with his theory of the simian origin of man. Edgar Rice Burroughs made some attempt at grading in his film to be screened tonight.

He runs the gamut, this way—drunken sailors, brutal ship officers, slave traders, and finally aristocrats. The apes really rank highest. Even the boy brought up by the apes ranks head and shoulders above his aristocratic relative. There are no class lines, no national lines, no mutual exploitation among our ancestors. "Tarzan of the Apes" is a delightful, rollicking adventure.

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### S. V. C. Corps Orders

Corps orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S.V.C.  
Headquarters, Town Hall.  
Shanghai, March 6, 1919.  
No. 22. Field Operations. Saturday March 15, 1919.  
General Idea. A body of armed robbers supposed to have landed about 3 miles below the Point has been looting in the Poonshan district. They were disturbed by the approach of troops from Kiangwan and are reported to be approaching the Settlement boundary in a E. S. Easterly direction pursued by the Kiangwan Force, and at 2:45 p.m. on March 15 were reported to be near Tongshan Road, N. E. of Alcock Road.  
O. C. Captain C. H. Rutherford.  
Blue Force. American Company, Scottish Company.  
Fall in on Tongshan Road about 500 yards N. E. of Alcock Road at 2:45 p.m.  
Dress: Drill Order. American Co. with hats. Scottish Company with caps.  
O. C. Captain R. W. Davis.  
Red Force. Light Horse, Artillery, Engineers, Machine Gun Co., "A" Company British, "B" Company British, Customs Company, Portuguese Company, Japanese Company, Chinese Company, Italian Company, Maritime Company.  
Fall in Junction of Wayside and Yangtszepoo Road at 2:45 p.m.  
Dress: Drill order with caps.  
Umpires: Umpire in Chief, Commandant with Corps Staff Officer.  
Blue Force: Major H. W. Pilcher, Captain R. H. Gaskin.  
Red Force: Captain S. A. Ransom, Captain P. Crighton, Captain G. Grayridge, Captain W. J. N. Dyer.  
This order is issued to all ranks and the Special Ideas will be issued to side commanders on March 13.

### Billiards Cancelled

Owing to the indisposition of Mr. H. S. Smyth the proposed billiard match between him and Mr. C. W. Porter has been cancelled.

### Harriers Run Today

The Shanghai Harriers' Club will stage a three mile run this afternoon, starting from Hongkew Park pavilion at 3 o'clock. Both fast and slow packs will be fielded and the course will run through the Kiangwan country.  
Entries are now being received for the 10-mile Road Championship, an open event which will be run March 29. A handsome silver cup is the prize offered, which is to be won twice before becoming the permanent property of its holder. A sealed handicap will be run in connection with the race. Entries, accompanied by the entrance fee of \$1, should be sent to Mr. F. W. White not later than March 24.

### Today's Football

S. N. R. v. S. H. N. R.  
The annual railway football match, played between representatives of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway for the Managing Director's Challenge Cup, will take place this afternoon on the Markham Road ground.  
A special train will leave Shanghai North Station for the grounds at 2:30 p.m., no tickets being required. Ten will be served in a marquee and the Kiangwan Orphanage Band will give a program of selections.  
The teams will line up as follows:  
Shanghai-Nanking Railway—T. C. Lloyd, D. Dsong-ts, Y. C. Tong, C. L. W. Bailey (Capt.), K. F. Ying, H. Y. Kwong, W. P. Li, K. S. Chu, S. H. Mungfeldt, Carl Jen, S. H. Ho.  
Reserve—Y. K. Tang.  
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway—G. M. Kay, P. F. Nee, W. T. Manley, H. K. Wong, J. Chan, P. K. Kwok, Y. H. Yang, S. W. L. K. F. Wu, T. H. Tong (Capt.), T. C. Yu.  
Reserve—B. T. Chen, T. S. Tsang.  
St. Francis Xavier's meets the Recreation Club in the first division of the football league this afternoon, the game starting at 2:30 at Hongkew Recreation Ground.  
The "Recs" will be represented by: A. H. Remedios, L. P. Quincey, B. H. Smith, M. Sereedkin, A. M. A. Hansen, S. Emamooden, G. A. Johansson, J. L. Wade, A. Sofoulis, E. J. Cooke and C. Smith.  
St. Xavier's 2nd v. J. R. C.  
In the second division the St. Xavier's second eleven will engage the Jewish Recreation Club team, at Hongkew Park, play starting at 2:30 p.m.  
The following will represent the J.R.C.: D. Whiteman, J. B. Katz (Capt.), H. J. Sanft, A. Raskin, C. Fuxman, R. A. Komaroff, M. Sternberg, G. Tuttleman, H. Abrahams, A. Miele and H. Whitgob.—Reserve—J. J. Moalem and D. Shonimsky. L. Negman—N. M. Nassim.

### Races Postponed

The Shanghai Paper Hunt Club races, which were scheduled to be held today, have been postponed until next Saturday.

### S. R. A.

Siberian Red Cross Cup  
Members of the S.R.A. and intending competitors for the Siberian Red Cross Cup competition have been notified that the competition will be held on Saturday, March 29, at 2 p.m. instead of Saturday, March 15, as previously notified. Entries will close on Wednesday, March 26, at 12 noon.

## English Teachers Hold Convention

### China Press Correspondence

Tungshien, March 3.—The importance attached by present-day educators in China to the study and teaching of English is strongly evidenced by the large attendance and keen enthusiasm shown at the all-day meeting of the North China Association of Teachers of English, held on Saturday, March 1 in the auditorium of the Board of Education, Peking. Over two hundred teachers and students were present, representing government and mission schools in Chihli, Shanai, and Shantung; and letters of regret because of the inability of their writers to attend were received from many places outside of these provinces.

The morning session began at 9:30, with Dr. Hu Suh, Vice-President of the Association, in the chair. In a fifteen-minute business meeting it was voted; first, to send a note of sympathy to the President of the Association, E. K. Smith, absent because of the illness of his wife; second, to extend the thanks of the association to the Board of Education for the use of its auditorium; and third, to accept the invitation of Tsinghua College to hold the annual May meeting of the association at Tsinghua.

At 9:45 Miss A. G. Bowden-Smith of the Pei Hua Girls' School took the chair and opened the discussion on "Conversation, Value and Methods." She said that of all methods of learning a language, the conversational was the most valuable, because first, it enables the student to co-ordinate his auditory and motor-sensory nerves in a natural way; second, it provides an outlet for material assimilated by the student in other lessons; third, it affords an excellent opportunity for the introduction of new words and idioms; and fourth, it stimulates the student to self-activity. As for method, Miss Bowden-Smith said her own course in conversation could roughly be divided into three parts, in the following order:

1.—Simple questions and answers based on the material and the concrete.  
2.—Formal conversation exercises based on stories and pictures.  
3.—Informal conversation based on extraneous material.  
The subject was further discussed

by Dr. T. H. Chen of Peking University, Rev. J. R. Lyons of Truth Hall, Mr. N. H. Pitman of the Higher Normal College, Miss Anne B. Kelley of the North China Union Women's College, and Y. C. Yang of Peking Government University.

At 11:15 Dr. Danton introduced the subject of "Phonetics" by a thoughtful and inspiring paper, in which he reviewed the general nature of the science and its present status in America, Europe and China, laying especial emphasis on the importance of experimental phonetics and its relation to the study of the sounds of the various dialects in China. There was further discussion by John R. Lyons and Douglas M. Beers.

During the intermission between the morning and afternoon sessions, lunch was served to the delegates, which afforded an opportunity for much informal comment and criticism on the papers and speeches of the morning session.


The afternoon's program consisted of a study of the various factors underlying the teaching of English grammar to Chinese students. In two papers, by Dr. H. T. Price of the Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College and Dr. Hu Suh of the Peking Government University, several rather radical views were expressed, which excited an uproar of protest. The lively discussion which followed was participated in by Messrs. T. A. Scott of the Chung Te School, M. S. Chen of the Tientsin Y.M.C.A., R. E. F. Pell of the T.A.C.C., Y. C. Yang of the Peking Government University, Archibald Bullock of the Peking Union Normal School, Ralph Mortensen of the North China Union Language School, H. S. Martin and Dr. M. Beers of the Lu Ho Academy.

After the smoke of battle cleared away, it was voted that Dr. Price should head a committee of three to investigate the grammar problem and if need be to take steps toward producing a grammar better suited to the peculiar needs of the Chinese

than any now on the market. The meeting adjourned at 4:30.

The various discussions of the day ranged all the way from simple exposition to animated debate, but through it all there was exhibited a fine spirit of good-feeling, especially between government and mission school teachers. This spirit of good-feeling, so conducive to advance in any science, presages success to the association in its efforts to improve and standardize methods of teaching English to Chinese.

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## WEATHER

Very misty, cloudy and probably  
equally weather especially at sea  
between China and Japan.

## DEATH

COURSIER: On the 6th March, 1919,  
at 54 Route Doumer, Mr. Marcel  
Coursier, aged 57. The cortege  
will leave 54 Route Doumer at 3  
p.m. today. All friends invited to  
attend.

21532

## IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 8, 1919

## The Korean Cry For Independence

In accordance with anticipation, the  
funeral of the late ex-Emperor  
Yi of Korea was made the occasion  
of patriotic demonstrations at Seoul.  
It is a significant symptom that  
girls participated in the movement.  
The outbreak is the logical sequel  
to the campaign for independence  
which has been in progress in Korea  
for some time.

The question that naturally sug-  
gests itself is how far this movement  
is going to be carried. While a good  
many mistakes are to be laid at the  
door of Japan, it must be said to her  
credit that under her administration  
Korea has flourished as she had  
never done before, comparative  
prosperity has come and orderly  
government has been established.

The Koreans, however, want in-  
dependence. They wish to be free  
both of Japan and China. It matters  
not to them whether such an eventuality  
is calculated to redound to  
their benefit or detriment. They  
have been united to other states long  
enough, in their opinion, and now  
desire a condition of single blessed-  
ness.

If every politically backward coun-  
try were to take advantage of the  
incidence of the Peace Conference by  
pressing demands for independence,  
we would be confronted with a situa-  
tion in which it would be problem-  
atical if anything belonged to  
anybody. Encyclopaedic reference  
elicits the information that the origin  
of the Korean people is unknown. In  
1895 China renounced her claims to  
sovereignty. In 1910 the king (since  
1897 emperor) was in theory an in-  
dependent sovereign, Japan in 1904  
guaranteeing the welfare and dignity  
of the imperial house. From that  
date events rapidly gravitated to-  
ward the complete annexation of  
Korea by Japan. Whether Japanese  
administration in Korea has re-  
ounded to the advantage of the  
Korean people is a matter of recent  
history. "By their fruits ye shall  
judge them," we are told. The fruits  
of Japanese administration in Korea  
are, he it said in fairness and justice  
to Japan, of a character of which  
Japan has no occasion to be ashamed.

The question of Korea indepen-  
dence will undoubtedly be put up  
to the Peace Conference. This will  
constitute an additional thorn in  
the side of the Japanese Government,  
already gravely perplexed with in-  
ternal problems. Korea thus presents  
one more argument if more be need-  
ed, for the establishment of the  
League of Nations, with which sub-  
ject we dealt exhaustively yesterday.

## Aerolitic Alarm

Harrington, a special constable, was  
relating some of his experiences to a  
friend. "Last week," said he, "there  
were three youths standing at the  
corner of a street, and the moment  
they saw me they bolted as if for their  
lives. I was greatly surprised, be-  
cause—" "But surely," interrupted his  
friend "a bolt from the blue is usually  
surprising!"

## Chinese Facts And Fallacies

(From The Bulletin of The American  
Asiatic Association)

In the somewhat copious literature  
and still more copious oratory  
through which the manufacturers  
and merchants of the United States  
are addressed in regard to the com-  
mercial possibilities of China, there  
is a noticeable avoidance of some  
considerations that vitally affect the  
future of the great Asiatic Republic.  
The fact that China is a republic  
only in name might gradually be  
corrected through the influence of  
time and education, were there any  
assurance that China had fairly em-  
barked on the path of peaceful pro-  
gress. But, as all competent ob-  
servers on the spot agree and frank-  
ly declare, the curse of militarism  
is blighting the prospects of China  
today more effectively than it did  
those of Germany. And, as one  
foreign friend of China points out,  
Chinese militarism is the more  
noxious product because it has many  
heads. Briefly, the so-called system  
of government that has lain like an  
incubus on China since it was sub-  
stituted for that of the Manchus,  
has been based not on the will of  
the governed, but on the caprice  
and cupidity of handful of rival war-  
ring Tschuns, or Provincial Military  
Chieftains.

That social order or even a semi-  
balance of political cohesion should  
have survived the pervasive system  
of blackmail administered by the  
Tschuns is a testimony to the  
primitive simplicity of the national  
organization of China, rather than to  
its inherent strength. A more ad-  
vanced State would have had a more  
complex framework and would have  
been more vulnerable, just as the  
rudimentary organisms in nature are  
harder to kill than those more high-  
ly developed. That the value of  
foreign trade has shown a steady  
growth in spite of internal warfare  
and political disturbances threaten-  
ing the integrity of the nation is  
partly due to the enormous ad-  
vance in the price of all the staple  
articles of export and import, and  
partly to the opportunity which the  
Great War afforded the Chinese to  
supply certain special and pressing  
wants of the Allied peoples. China-  
men like Mr. J. S. Tow, whose de-

fense of his country's loyalty to the  
Allied cause will be found in another  
column, miss the point of foreign  
criticism when they cite figures of  
increased Chinese exports for Allied  
use during the last four years. The  
remarkable thing is not that China  
bought and sold more than she had  
ever done before, but that the ex-  
portation of her foreign trade be-  
tween 1914 and 1918 was not many  
times greater.

The plain fact is that with an  
army consisting of a million men,  
with the addition of three or four  
hundred thousand bandits ready to  
loot where the soldiers have not al-  
ready done their worst in the matter  
of pillage, it is futile to discuss the  
possibilities of material progress in  
China, and absolutely nonsensical to  
indulge in glowing expectations of the  
future of her commerce. In Peking  
no man can be President or Premier  
who does not command the support  
of the Tschuns, and whoever of the  
two possesses most of it is able to  
dictate to the other. If the Provin-  
ces, the Tschuns interfere constantly  
in the civil administration, which  
is nominally the exclusive  
sphere of the Civil Governors. Then,  
under the Tschuns, the command-  
ers of troops spend their time in  
rifeous living, under-man the differ-  
ent units in order to pocket the pay  
of soldiers who exist only on paper,  
bully the inhabitants and officials of  
the locality they happen to occupy,  
and await an early promotion which  
can be made to come more quickly  
if the expectant candidate makes  
himself sufficiently truculent.

While this continues, China must  
continue to be the prey of civil  
strife, the happy hunting ground of  
gratzers of all degrees of cupidity  
and baseness—an open sore in the  
new and presumably more whole-  
some and cleaner world that will be  
the outcome of the deliberations of  
the Peace Conference. The repre-  
sentatives of China can hardly expect  
to command much attention at Paris  
while they speak for a divided coun-  
try, torn between two groups of rival  
politicians and dominated by a sys-  
tem of militarism more lawless,  
more destructive and more barbar-  
ous than that which the Allies have  
fought for over four years to des-  
troy.

Swiss Program Is Laid  
Before Peace Conference

Paris, January 22.—The Pres-  
idents of the United States and  
Switzerland will meet tomorrow.  
President Ador, who arrived from  
Bern today, will confer with Pres-  
ident Poincaré, Premier Clemenceau,  
and possibly Premier Lloyd  
George, before he meets President  
Wilson.

He comes to Paris bearing an  
official statement of the views of the  
Swiss Government on pending in-  
ternational questions, which will be  
laid before the Peace Congress.  
Following is the text of the state-  
ment:

"1.—Switzerland expects to be ad-  
mitted with other States to the peace  
negotiations as far as they will deal  
with her own special interests or  
with problems of general impor-  
tance. Exclusion from deliberations  
on problems of the League of Na-  
tions would be considered by the  
Swiss people as inconsistent with  
the principles of democracy. Neutral  
States, though not having been  
called upon to make as heavy  
sacrifices as belligerents, have never-  
theless suffered severely in conse-  
quence of the war. All have been  
able, especially in case of Switzer-  
land, to render considerable service  
to humanity.

"2.—Switzerland highly approves  
of the creation of a League of Na-  
tions for preserving peace, and ex-  
pects from it a complete reform of  
international relations. Consequently,  
the maintenance of peace should  
not really depend upon the observa-  
tion of a procedure of inquiry pre-  
vious to a declaration of war, but  
must be founded upon a general  
interdiction to parties in conflict not  
to resort to arms. International con-  
flicts must, as far as their character  
allows, be solved either by arbitra-  
tion tribunals formed by the free  
consent of the parties, or else by a  
permanent international court offer-  
ing every guarantee of political in-  
dependence. All other international  
disputes must be submitted to a pro-  
cedure of mediation through which  
lasting settlements on the basis of  
equity and justice can be arrived at.

"3.—Switzerland recognizes the  
necessity for action which may  
ultimately consist of military pres-

sure within the system of the League  
of Nations. Nevertheless, Switzer-  
land is determined not to abandon  
her neutrality, which is laid down in  
the Swiss constitution and based on  
400 years of peaceful politics. This  
neutrality is necessary for Switzer-  
land, considering the composition of  
her population, as well as on ac-  
count of her being in a particularly  
exposed strategic position. In case  
armed conflict should, after all, occur  
under the reign of the League of  
Nations, the existence of the several  
permanently neutral and inviolable  
states would be a great benefit also  
for the league itself. The institu-  
tion of the Red Cross must be based  
on the existence of such neutral ter-  
ritory if it is to be able to entirely  
fulfill its task.

"4.—Freedom of production and  
commerce is of vital importance for  
Switzerland. The Swiss people hope  
peace will re-establish the principle  
of commercial freedom. As far as  
limitations will be imposed concern-  
ing importation, exportation and free  
passage of goods and raw materials,  
all states should mutually accord each  
other most-favored nation treatment.

"5.—Switzerland, as a landlocked  
country mainly dependent upon its  
share of the world's commerce,  
highly approves of the principle of  
free access to the sea. First of all,  
Switzerland attributes great impor-  
tance to the maintenance and im-  
provement of the existing interna-  
tional waterway of the Rhine from  
Basle to the North Sea. Switzer-  
land fully expects, besides, that it  
will soon be possible to come to an  
understanding with France and  
Italy for opening the Rhone and Po-  
tino rivers for navigation on a big  
scale, and obtain recognition of  
similar principles regarding these  
rivers as are in vogue for already  
internationalized waterways. It is  
also of vital interest to Switzerland  
to obtain the right of passage over  
railroads to the sea and through  
European states eastward.

"6.—The political, legal and  
economic principles formulated by  
President Wilson are so entirely in  
conformity with the traditional  
wants of Switzerland that she will  
adhere to them, whatever difficulties  
may lie in the way of their realiza-  
tion."

## The Outlook For Hungary

By Andor Garay

Member of the editorial staff of  
the Hungarian Daily As  
Ujsag in Budapest.

In the January 13 issue of The  
New York Times there appeared a  
short editorial which dealt with the  
question of the nationalities in Hun-  
gary. Since this question, in my  
opinion, is the key to all of Middle-  
Europe's peace, and since American  
public opinion is only informed on  
one side in this matter, I beg leave  
to venture a few facts.

First of all, I must point out that  
to the 15,000,000 souls constituting  
the Hungarian nation, a nation one  
in its language and race, the dis-  
membering of its territory on which  
a fractional part of other national-  
ities make their abode is not a na-  
tional, but a most important econ-  
omic question. And it was this same  
economic question which made it  
possible for the German and Aus-  
trian military powers to force these  
15,000,000 people into this terrible  
world war.

Hungary is almost entirely an  
agricultural State, as the entire inner  
portion of the country is a very  
fertile and productive level stretch  
of soil, entirely void of coal, iron  
and industrial ores. The greater  
bulk of the racially pure Hungarian  
people is located on this territory.  
This agricultural Hungary right up  
to the question of the revolution of  
1848 was entirely surrendered to the  
merciless exploitation of Austrian  
mercantilism. It was not until 1867  
that Hungary started to rid herself  
of this hopeless economic oppression,  
when the Hapsburg dynasty, men-  
aced by growing Russian militarism,  
was forced to yield to the demo-  
cratic and economic demands of the  
Hungarian people; and it was the  
commencement of this new era  
which gave importance to Hungary's  
economic life to the territories  
which today constitute Hungary's  
"national territories."

The Hungarian race itself was  
never an oppressor, because in its  
Constitution every nationality is as-  
sured rights equal to its own. The  
trouble in the past was that these  
rights were misused, against the  
Hungarian nation itself, misused by  
the Hungarian feudal aristocracy  
whose interests were identical with  
those of Austrian commercial  
capitalism. The land-poor and  
heavily indebted Hungarian peasant  
was forced to emigrate the same as  
the other nationalities. This was  
what brought up the question of na-  
tionalities in Hungary. This, there-  
fore, is purely a material question  
and not one of historical right. If  
Hungary loses Fiume, its only harbor  
and access to the sea, its north-  
ern and southern coal and mining  
districts, its only industrial ore de-  
posit, Transylvania, then the Hun-  
garian people and with it Hungarian  
labor will be cruelly surrendered to  
either agricultural poverty or, after  
an Austrian economic servility, to a  
Czechoslovak, Jugo-Slav and Rumanian  
domination. This, perhaps  
after all, cannot be done with these  
peaceful, industrious and liberal-  
minded people. And if the Euro-  
pean powers permit this, it would  
be the strongest justification of that  
notorious lie of the German and  
Austrian military powers with which  
they dragged Hungary to the war.  
The war slogan originating in Berlin  
and Vienna was that Hungary must  
fight if she wanted to exist, as the

Allies' intention was to dismember  
her. And Hungary fought.

But Hungary fought not for na-  
tional supremacy or power, nor was  
or is Count Michael Karolyi, the  
Premier of the New Hungarian Peo-  
ple's Republic, moved by the same  
intent, when he insists upon the  
territorial integrity of Hungary.

How far-reaching these material  
interests are is amply shown by the  
news items from Hungary now ap-  
pearing in the American papers,  
namely, that the mere occupation  
of these territories has stopped the  
heart-beat of Hungary's economical  
and industrial life. Lack of coal  
and iron has closed the factories,  
railway communication on all lines  
is completely stopped, and the in-  
ability to transport foodstuffs has  
resulted in a famine in certain parts  
of the country.

I am forced to believe that any  
one who says that Hungary was  
ever inimical to France or England  
or, above all, to America, is, to say  
the least, woefully misinformed on  
the subject of the sentiment of the  
Hungarian nation. The Hungarian  
people, in its centuries old struggle  
against German supremacy, was al-  
ways seeking to free itself from the  
political and economic and political  
sympathies of the American,  
French and English nations. That  
Hungary was unsuccessful in this  
endeavor due to Germany's and  
Austria's economic and political  
ambitions, that Kossuth could not  
achieve this aim during his stay in  
America, that Count Karolyi's  
similar efforts during the war were  
also in vain, have been Hungary's  
greater misfortunes.

One of the bitterest days during  
the war to the Hungarian people  
was that on which America entered  
the European conflagration. I am  
forced to say openly that it was a  
huge political mistake on both the  
part of America and England, that  
they never refuted, or even attempt-  
ed to weaken, that infamous and  
scurrilous lie of German and Aus-  
trian militarism which forced Hun-  
gary into the war, I dare say had  
either of them done so the end of  
the war would have come with the  
sacrificing of less lives and much  
sooner.

Unfortunately, however, the new  
born Hungarian people cannot even  
at this late date obtain any assur-  
ance on this vital subject. And it  
looks very much as though the  
European Entente Powers are will-  
ing to sacrifice Hungary's existence  
to the surrounding Slav nationalities.  
I am willing to admit that to France  
and England the friendly gratitude  
and sympathy of the great masses  
of European Slav peoples is a much  
better political investment than that  
of the comparatively small number-  
ed and racially isolated Hungarian  
nation. But I do not believe such  
political interests can influence the  
American people in the question of  
European peace. And Hungary to-  
day relies solely on American im-  
partiality and sense of justice. This  
I believe is not an illusion. And I  
dare to say that this is why Hungary  
is without any opposition now, and  
awaits calmly the decision of the  
Peace Conference. But I can say  
in advance that Hungary will never  
participate in a peace which  
means the maiming of its entire na-  
tional existence. And if material de-  
struction forces these people into a  
defensive war then I really cannot  
say when there will be peace in  
Middle Europe.

## Correspondence

Siberian Comforts Fund

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS  
Dear Sir.—My committee will be  
glad if you will be good enough to  
publish the enclosed letter from a  
British officer at Vladivostok, one  
of many letters of acknowledgement  
recently received.

I take this opportunity of men-  
tioning that the Siberian Comforts  
Fund continues, to the best of its  
ability, to furnish "Comforts" to  
our soldiers and sailors in Siberia.  
Thus a letter having been received  
from Major Robertson saying that  
he had 4 officers and 50 men quar-  
tered in an isolated spot in the in-  
terior, some distance away from the  
nearest town, and that he wished to  
provide a recreation room for the  
party, the committee purchased,  
packed and shipped with all pos-  
sible despatch a complete mess out-  
fit for a room of this kind, includ-  
ing glass, cutlery and crockery,  
chairs, games, a gramophone com-  
plete with records, and a set of  
pictures, the two last named being  
gifts from well-wishers. Total cost  
of this outfit £200.

Again when it was discovered  
that a party of 22 officers who recent-  
ly passed through Shanghai on their  
way to Vladivostok had not been  
provided with funds to purchase  
various indispensable articles re-  
quired to supplement the kit they  
had brought with them from home,  
the Siberian Comforts Fund stepped  
into the breach and paid over to the  
officer commanding the party a sum  
of £150, which being equally  
divided among them enabled each  
officer to purchase the particular  
things he most urgently needed.

As more parties of officers are  
expected who will, doubtless, stand  
in need of such small but timely  
assistance as we can render, I shall  
be glad to receive further contri-  
butions to the fund so that the good  
work may go on. Subscriptions  
both large and small will be ac-

knowledgeed as heretofore in the  
public press.

Yours faithfully,  
H. H. Fox,  
Hon. Treasurer,  
Siberian Comforts Fund.  
(Enclosure)

British Military Mission to Siberia,  
Vladivostok, 2nd, February, 1919.  
My dear Lady Fraser:

Though I'm sure you don't know  
me from Adam, I am taking the  
liberty of writing to you to thank  
you and, through you, all the other  
very kind members of the British  
Colony, who have so kindly pro-  
vided me with a beautiful new watch  
(of which I was badly in need, as  
the climate of Siberia, or something,  
did not suit my former one, which  
has for some time now refused to  
go). The kindness of the British  
Colony in Shanghai is very much  
appreciated by all officers here, and  
it was with much regret that I  
heard from Major Mannes that,  
owing to want of information as to  
conditions here, there was a likeli-  
hood of the kindness to send com-  
forts here waning. I am now going  
into the whole question of comforts,  
and hope to be able to put up a  
practical suggestion as to how best  
to handle them in a day or two, but  
I would like here to say that the  
generosity of you all in Shanghai  
is very highly appreciated here, and  
the things you have sent have been  
of inestimable value.

I do so hope, therefore, that you  
will not think of putting an end to  
despatch of comforts, as they are  
still badly needed, and if you have  
not had good information as to the  
disposal of what you send here, I  
can at all events assure you that it  
is not because they are not ap-  
preciated or not wanted. There are  
many great difficulties that have to  
be contended with here as regards  
the matter of off-loading, and these  
questions I am now going into and  
hope to be able to find a satisfac-  
tory solution; the results I will tele-  
graph.

Again please accept my very best  
thanks and appreciation of your  
kindness and generosity, and please  
convey my best thanks to all the  
other members of the British  
Colony, who have been so kind in  
satisfying the needs of those of us  
who have the misfortune to have to  
be exiled out here.

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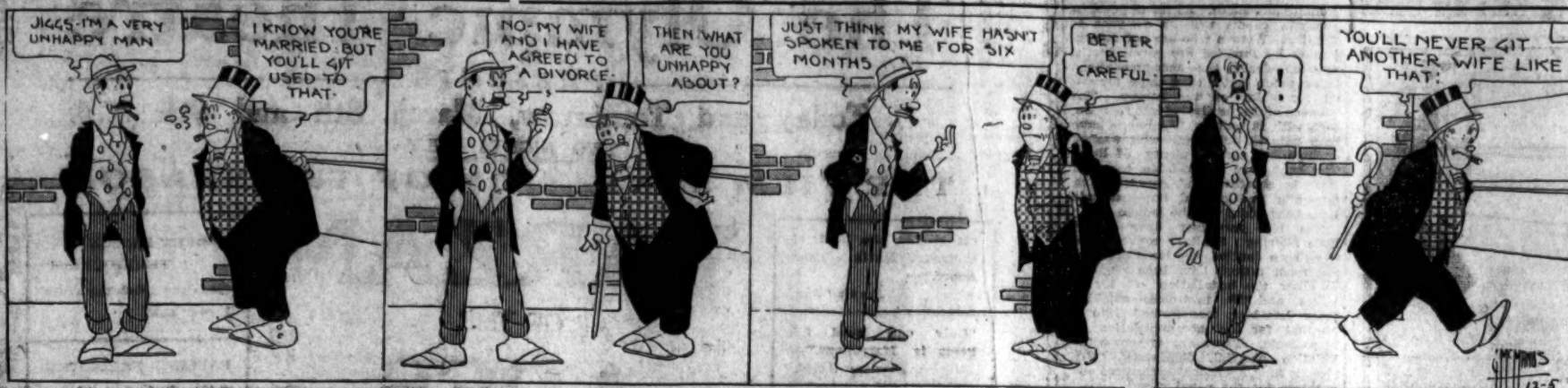
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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

## Topics In Brief

Germany set out in 1914 to make itself the most hated and feared of nations. It's still the most hated.—*Anaconda Standard.*

If we had been in war as long as the other nations, it would have taken our Government until the next war to complete the casualty list.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

If Paderewski is made President of the new Republic of Poland, he ought to be able to put a lot of harmony in the future concert of Europe.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Those U-boats were brought to Great Britain's knees instead.—*Indianapolis Star.*

Punish the Kaiser, of course. But let's just tie a tin can to the Crown Prince and turn him loose.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

As we understand it, Congress, which hasn't been able to pass a domestic revenue bill, wants to settle the world war.—*Rome Sentinel.*

The mailed fist seems to have wound up in the dead-letter office.—*Manila Bulletin.*

## Some Avenue

A wife was entertaining her friends with an account of her only matrimonial quarrel.

"After making it up with one another," she said, "my husband planted a tree in remembrance of it."

"If you had only done that," said another woman to her husband, "what a splendid avenue we might have had now!"

## Not To Be Caught

A young man summoned for examination by a Military Tribunal claimed exemption on account of his eyes. He had been told of various methods employed by the doctors to detect men who were evading service and was determined not to be caught by them. "Read the letters on that wall," commanded the chairman. "Where is the wall?" the young man asked.

## PRESIDENT WILSON and his typewriter.

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"The president has his own typewriter on board and is using it at intervals in working upon the speeches he expects to deliver in France," said the newspapers, commenting on his trip to Europe. This means that he President was using his new

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## Stories That Shed Side-Lights On Roosevelt's Character

Probably the most picturesque man in public life in the last half-century, remarks the Chicago Daily News, Theodore Roosevelt figured largely in anecdotes of adventure and otherwise, wherever men gathered to swap stories. Many of the stories associated with his name may be groundless, but scores of them are undoubtedly founded on fact. It is around men of his positive, virile, aggressive personality that traditions naturally group themselves. The News then recalls three anecdotes:

One morning young Roosevelt threw his saddle upon a notorious bucking horse known as Ben Butler. Not knowing the horse's reputation, he was caught off his guard and thrown. Getting up with anger blazing in his eyes, he caught that horse and rode him until Ben Butler was thoroughly tamed. It was not until after he had mastered the animal that anybody who saw the incident knew he had been seriously hurt. Three ribs were broken.

Three men once stole a skiff belonging to Roosevelt's outfit. He and two others went upon the trail of the thieves, found them in their camp, got the "drop" on them with their rifles, and compelled them to surrender. It was winter and the party were many miles from a sheriff. Roosevelt and his companions guarded the three in camp for several weeks. Finally, Roosevelt went to a town fifteen miles away and borrowed a wagon. He compelled the prisoners to ride in this, trudging along behind them, his companions having been compelled to remain behind, kept awake for thirty-six hours, and finally turned them over to the sheriff.

When fame had come to him in later days, Roosevelt was in Idaho one day when he saw a copy of his book, "The Winning of the West," on a news-stand. In talking with the proprietor he casually asked, pointing to the book, "Who is this man Roosevelt?" "Oh, he is a ranchdriver up in the cattle country," the man answered. "What do you think of his book?" "Well," the dealer went on, after a pause, "I've always thought I'd like to meet the author and tell him if he stuck to running ranches and not tried to write books he'd cut a heap bigger figger at his trade."

Additional stories which shed light on Colonel Roosevelt's character appear in the Chicago Tribune: "Mr. Roosevelt's creed?" wrote Jacob Rilla, his close friend for years in police work in New York. "Find it in a speech he made to the Bible Society a year ago. 'If we read the book aright,' he said, 'we read a book that teaches us to go forth and do the work of the Lord in the world as we find it; to try to make things better in the world, even if only a little better, because we have lived in it. That kind of work can be done only by a man who is neither a weakling nor a coward; by a man who, in the fullest sense of the word, is a true Christian, like Greatheart, Bunyan's hero.'"

Mr. Roosevelt was a tireless reader of books, and on his long railroad trips usually carried half a dozen volumes. But the side-pocket of his traveling-coat always held one stoutly bound, well-worn book—a copy of "Plutarch's Lives." On campaign tours and pleasure jaunts he took a daily half-hour dose of Plutarch.

"I've read this little volume close to a thousand times," he said one day, "but it is ever new."

This poem by Hamlin Garland was one of his favorites:

O wild woods and rivers and untrod sweeps of sod,  
I exult that I know you.  
I have felt you and worshiped you.  
I can not be robbed of the memory,  
Of horse and plain,  
Of bird and flower,  
Nor the song of the illimitable West Wind.

"Better faithful than famous," used to be one of his characteristic sayings, wrote Jacob Rilla in his life of the former President. "It has been his rule all his life. A classmate of Roosevelt told me recently of being present at a Harvard reunion when a professor told of asking a graduate what would be his work in life."

"Oh," said he, "really, you know, nothing seems to me much worth while." Roosevelt got up and said to the professor:

"That fellow ought to have been knocked on the head. I would take my chances with a blackmailing policeman sooner than with him."

Soon after the Roosevelt took up their residence at the White House a fawning society woman asked one of the younger boys if he did not dislike the "common boys" he met at the public school. The boy looked at her in wonderment for a moment and then replied:

"My papa says there are only tall boys and short boys and good boys and bad boys, and that's all the kind of boys there are."

When the leader of the Rough Riders returned from the Spanish-American War he found all his children congregated near a pole from which floated a large flag of their own device, inscribed:

"To Colonel Roosevelt."

He said that the tribute touched him more deeply than any of the pretentious demonstrations accorded him.

Theodore Roosevelt is a humorist, wrote Homer Davenport in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, October 23, 1910. "In the multitude of his strenuousness this, the most human of his accomplishments, has apparently been overlooked. There is a similarity between his humor and Mark Twain's. If Colonel Roosevelt were on the vaudeville stage he would be a competitor of Harry Lauder. At the Denver stock-cowboy banquet, during his recent Western trip, Colonel Roosevelt said that the tribute touched him more deeply than any of the pretentious demonstrations accorded him."

"To become President through the assassin's bullet means nothing to me," he said at the home of Ansel Wilcox in Buffalo. "Aside from the horror of having President McKinley die, there is an additional horror in becoming his successor in that way. The thing that appeals to me is to be elected President. That is the way I want the honor to come if I am ever to receive it."

## Error Of Date And Fact.

Writes the Japan Chronicle of February 18: The number of errors of date and fact in the statement by Baron Makino to the press, which appeared in our columns yesterday, is really extraordinary. Whether they are due to the gentleman who prepared the statement for the press, and whose identity can be easily guessed, or whether Baron Makino is really as ignorant of historic dates and facts as is there suggested, it is of course impossible to say, but as appearing in an official statement they are very remarkable. Thus it is stated that "in the years 1895 and 1896 Japan was engaged in a war with China." The war with China was begun in August, 1894, and concluded by a treaty of peace ratified in May, 1895. A little later it is said that the war with Russia was entered upon in 1905, whereas it began in February, 1904. The connection of the Shantung line with the line from Tientsin to Pukow is mixed up in a remarkable way, Germany being apparently represented as owning the Tientsin Junction. But the most important of the many mis-statements is with reference to the retrocession of Liaotung and the acquisition of Kiaochow, Port Arthur, and Weihaiwei by Germany, Russia and Britain. After relating how the Japanese were engaged in a war of "defense" against the Chinese, in which the former came out victorious, Baron Makino declares that Japan obtained as the reward of victory a "lease" of Port Arthur and Dairen.

As a matter of fact, the Treaty of Shimonoeki provided for the annexation to Japan of the Liaotung peninsula, including the places mentioned. He then proceeds: "Her seizure of this was but short-lived, because immediately came a protest from France, Germany and Russia against a foothold by Japan on the continent, and to this force Japan yielded. Russia then taking possession of the lease of the peninsula, England was given the port of Weihaiwei." He then proceeds to represent the seizure of Tientsin by Germany as taking place subsequently, the date being given as 1898, and Baron Makino sums up these facts by saying: "In addition to this the German Empire secured a lease for 99 years upon the hinterland, known as Kiaochow, and established herself firmly on the soil of China, just as Russia had done at Port Arthur and Dairen, and England at Weihaiwei." There can be

no misunderstanding here. Germany's seizure of Kiaochow is here represented as being subsequent to the acquisition of Port Arthur by Russia and Weihaiwei by England, and these seizures as having immediately followed upon the retrocession of Liaotung. Now the advice urging the retrocession of Liaotung given by Russia, France and Germany was accorded to by Japan in 1895, immediately following the treaty of peace with China, while the seizure of Kiaochow by Germany took place in November, 1897. It was not until the spring of the following year (1898) that Russia acquired a lease of Port Arthur for twenty-five years, while it was on May 24 of the same year that the British, at the suggestion of Japan, which was withdrawing her troops on the indemnity being paid, occupied Weihaiwei as a counterpoise to the establishment of Russia at Port Arthur. It will thus be seen that Germany did not, as Baron Makino suggests, have the excuse of Russian and British seizures of Chinese territory to condone the seizure of Kiaochow. The whole paragraph either shows deplorable ignorance of the facts or else deliberate misrepresentation with the object of showing China a prey to the Western Powers with Japan helplessly looking on.

"Gentlemen, I can't agree with you. We have looked up his record. We have looked him straight in the eyes. He is a fighter. We'll not change now. Pleased to have met you. Good-day, gentlemen."

While a strict disciplinarian in his home, Mr. Roosevelt mingled comradeship with exercises of authority in a manner that made a successful father. It is said of him that he postponed consideration of important affairs of state to "play bear" with his children, and that he was known to excuse himself to a company of friends who were spending the evening at his home while he went up-stairs to spank one of the children who had disregarded repeated admonitions to make less noise. He was a chum of all the members of his household. He repeatedly expressed disapproval of the "goody-goody boy." He said on one occasion:

"I do not want any one to believe that my little ones are brought up to be cowards in this house. If they are struck they are not taught to turn the other cheek. I haven't any use for weaklings. I commend gentleness and manliness. I want my boys to be strong, and gentle. For all my children I pray they may be healthy and natural."

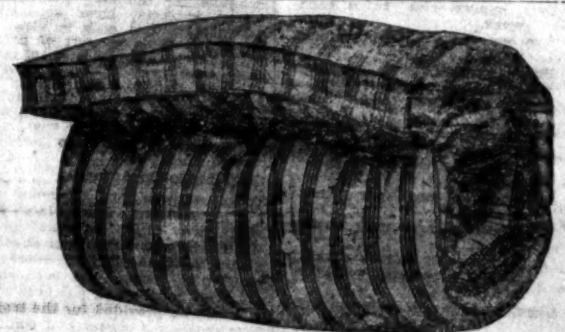
A few days after President McKinley had been shot, when physicians had given the opinion that he would recover, no one felt more joyful than Vice-President Roosevelt.

"To become President through the assassin's bullet means nothing to me," he said at the home of Ansel Wilcox in Buffalo. "Aside from the horror of having President McKinley die, there is an additional horror in becoming his successor in that way. The thing that appeals to me is to be elected President. That is the way I want the honor to come if I am ever to receive it."

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## INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE GETS DOWN TO WORK

Joint Committee Of Employers And Employees Names Sub-Committees

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 4.—The Provisional Joint Committee of the National Industrial Conference has appointed three sub-committees.

The first is to make recommendations concerning the methods of negotiations between employers and the trade unions, including the establishment of a permanent Industrial Council to advise the Government on industrial and economic questions and also methods of dealing with war advances and methods for regulating wages by law or otherwise.

The second committee is to make recommendations on the desirability of legislation concerning maximum working hours and maximum wages. The third is to consider unemployment, to make recommendations for its prevention and the maintenance of the unemployed where not prevented during the present period of emergency and on a permanent basis.

## Ships Ready For Enemy Subjects

(Continued from Page 1)

other is to the effect that food will not be served on board. Still another forecasts the poisoning of food that is served. All are delightful in their consistency.

### Food Rations Liberal

To set at rest any qualms prevailing on the food question the Bureau made public last night the allowance to be given each passenger. It will be ample and the food will be of the best quality, cooked properly and served by Cantonese one boy to each ten persons.

The food allowance for adult males:

Twelve ounces fresh meat six times weekly.  
Fresh meat for soup twice each week.  
Compressed corned beef and mutton one day a week.  
One pound fresh bread daily.  
Two ounces fresh vegetables daily.  
Ten ounces potatoes daily.  
One and one half ounces butter daily.  
Two ounces rice twice each week.  
Two ounces oatmeal four times weekly.  
Six ounces flour twice weekly.  
One ounce meat twice weekly.  
Two ounces raisins twice weekly.  
Two ounces sugar daily.  
Extra sugar for puddings and rice twice weekly.  
Tea daily.  
Two ounces jam four times weekly.  
Two tins condensed milk weekly.  
Adequate weekly rations of salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar and pickles.

Adult females will be given practically the same rations. They will receive four ounces less meat and bread and an additional ounce of rice. Children over five, and under ten years of age are to have four ounces of meat six times weekly, four ounces soup meat twice weekly, six ounces corned beef and mutton one day a week, eight ounces of fresh vegetables and five ounces of potatoes daily with a corresponding reduction in the amount of other foodstuffs allowed. Special care will be taken of children.

Boys over ten and under 14 years of age and girls over ten years of age are to receive a female adult ration. Boys 14 years old and over will receive full male adult's ration.

For children over 12 months and under five years of age adequate rations of fresh milk, two pints daily; bread, rusks or tinned farinaceous foods, sugar, rice, oatmeal, soup and bouillon, and essence of beef or mutton broth will be allowed.

Children over two and under five years of age are to receive fresh meat and eggs in addition. Each infant under 12 months old will be provided with fresh milk, sugar, patent farinaceous food and cornflower or arrowroot at the discretion of the medical officer, who will also determine hospital diets.

In addition a canteen will be maintained on board where milk, fresh eggs and other foodstuffs can be purchased. No intoxicating liquors will be sold.

### More Exemptions Announced

A few more names were added to the exemption list yesterday, as follows: Three Czech boys under 15 from Tientsin, found in the Nantao depot; Sister O. de Wagensperg, Mrs. R. Roth, Mrs. Fuhlers, Chinese, and son; Mr. C. Treppenauer, Miss H. Eisner, Mr. T. Dietrich, Mr. K. Roth, Mr. G. G. Thorgersen, Miss L. Kupoch, Mrs. L. Jerum, Mrs. A. W. Sornis, Mrs. M. Staben, Mrs. A. Willuder, Mr. Skalleky.

**Ships Nearly Ready**  
The Nore, Novara and Atrius are nearly ready for the long trip to Rotterdam and finishing touches will be added this morning. The steamers were inspected yesterday by Admiral Tsai Tze-kan, representing the Repatriation Bureau; Mr. Wang Yang-ming, of the Ministry of the Interior; Major A. H. Hilton-Johnson; Captain W. J. Eisler, United States Navy; Messrs. A. L. Anderson and R. MacDonald, of the Special Constables; Messrs. E. C. Richards and W. R.

## College Professor At 53 Wins War Medals



PROFESSOR J. D. FLETCHER

Professor Jefferson B. Fletcher, of Columbia College, New York, who at the age of fifty-three is the proud winner of the French Croix de Guerre and the American Distinguished Service Cross. Professor Fletcher, who is a Lieutenant in the American Ambulance Service attached to the French army, was awarded his decorations for bravery under fire.

Lemarchand, of the P. and O.; Mr. M. O. Springfield, of the Mixed Court; Mr. Y. C. Tong, Dr. E. L. Marsh, Mr. R. E. Wilson, Captain Marriott, senior British naval officer; Captain Payne, commanding the Suffolk; Lieut. Commander B. Firth, Captain Laxmore of the Australian Infantry and Captain Fraser, British Infantry, who are in command of the military guard; Lieut. D. C. Way, R.N.R., and Lieut. Binna, R.N.V.R., who commands the naval guard; Mr. M. J. Cox, of Reuter's and representatives of THE CHINA PRESS, North China Daily News and the Shanghai Gazette. In the afternoon Mr. Yang Tcheng and the Dutch Consul-General were shown over the boats.

The men in charge of refitting the steamers for the accommodation of enemy subjects have successfully worked with two ends in view: the greatest possible comfort of passengers and efficient utilisation of space. They have neglected nothing. Sanitary and medical arrangements are complete, bathroom and washing accommodations are adequate and while soldiers' accommodations were originally planned these have been elaborated upon.

### 1,000 To Go On Atrius

The Atrius will accommodate 1,011 passengers. Bunks have been built three-high, between decks. The steel decks have been sheathed with removable planking, an ample ventilation system has been added and electric fans and porthole wind-sails will be provided for the tropics. The bunks are roomy and comfortable. Each is numbered. There is plenty of space for baggage necessary on the trip. Clothes hooks have been provided.

On the Atrius there is a hospital which will accommodate 22 patients and an isolation hospital with six beds. A dressing room is attached to the hospital. Two cabins have been reserved for physicians. A well-stocked dispensary has been installed.

Sufficient mess tables have been built to allow 600 people to sit at a single sitting. The food will be cooked in two newly-installed kitchens, each equipped with three steam boilers and three ranges. In addition there are two special ovens to bake 1,000 loaves of bread daily. The food will be served by boys who will also act as servants for the passengers. Cooking utensils and dishes have been purchased here. They are all new. Eighty tons of ice will be carried in an ice box especially designed and constructed.

Additional life rafts and four more life-boats have been added for the

voyage and each bunk will have its individual life-belt.  
**Nore To Take 580**

The Nore is to take 580 passengers, families and ladies. As far as possible, separate cabins will be assigned to families. Women who are not accompanied by families are given berths between decks, the accommodations being much better than those provided for males on the Atrius. The "tween decks" is divided into sections, each with 16 berths. The rooms have been painted buff, with whitewashed ceilings, to assure plenty of light. The bunks are comfortable, the steel floor is sheathed and covered with tarpaulin and several improvements have been added for the ladies.

The big passenger liner needed little altering. Sanitary conveniences have been doubled, the luxurious dining room fittings have been removed to allow the installation of longer tables and the first-class smoking room has been transformed into a hospital for the accommodation of 16 patients. There are of course the isolation hospital, dispensary, extra electric fans, additional bathrooms and quarters for the naval guard.

Berths will be allotted the Peking delegates and physicians. On both ships there will be the inevitable "brig" where unruly passengers will be given quarters if they cause trouble. Four cells are provided on the Atrius. The Nore is equipped with long deck benches for the use of passengers.

China averages on both ships will protect passengers from rain and the sun of the tropics.

All the officers and civilians who went over the steamers yesterday were pleased with the work accomplished by the naval architects who have superintended the outfitting of the steamers to accommodate the large number of Germans and Austrians to be repatriated. Their work has been thorough, efficient and satisfactory. Enemy subjects who go as passengers will have little cause for complaint.

### THE SUSPENSE IS BROKEN

The irrepressible Mr. Kremka, who recently disappeared from the Austrian internment camp in Nantao, is scheduled to make another farewell appearance at the Mixed Court today. Kremka was captured by Detective Sergeant Schmidt in a house on East Hanbury Road yesterday afternoon. The last time he was in court it was believed that he might be sent to Siberia to join the Czechs but he has failed to obtain the recognition of the Czech officials. With only a few days intervening between now and repatriation it looks as though it really might be goodbye to the recurrent musician this time.

### Passengers Arrived

Per H.D. s.s. Tehshing from Hankow: Mrs. F. G. Davis.  
Per C.M. s.s. Haeen from Foochow: Mr. and Mrs. Headly, Miss Groves, Messrs. W. G. Hanks, E. Saussine.  
Per P. and O. s.s. Dilwara from Bombay: Major and Mrs. G. C. Wheeler, child and infant, Corporal G. Bell, R.A.M.C., Mr. and Mrs. J. Kaneiko and infant, Sisters Smolamimov and Olga Glavaskovsky, one warrant officer, Messrs. E. E. Richards and G. H. Bowman; from Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Trueman and infant; from Colombo: Lieut. T. M. Tessimam; from Hongkong: Messrs. Frawley and R. Gestraud.

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A huge shipment of the well-known

## SIMMONS'

THREE-PIECE

## COMBINATION BEDSTEAD

One size only — 3 ft. x 6 ft. 6 ins. 1 1/16 inch posts, 1/2 inch filling, head 36 inches, foot 26 inches.

Gloss Black, Baked Japan Finish.

Specially recommended for Hospitals and Schools

**\$17.50 Per Piece**

In case lots, containing 12 pieces, \$200, packed.

## The Wing On Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT





Business and Official  
Notices

(Second Section)  
**THE CHINA PRESS**  
報 陸 大

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1919

**The Quest Society**  
will meet this coming Monday, the  
10th instant, at 5.30 p.m. to hear a  
Lecture by Dr. H. CHATLEY on:-  
**THE HABITABILITY OF  
THE PLANETS.**

PLACE:-  
**THE CARLTON CAFE**

Visitors and Discussion Invited.

21630

**Shanghai Paper Hunt Club Races**

The Races have been postponed  
to Saturday, March 15th.

By Order of the Stewards,  
**R. H. NEWMAN,**  
Secretary.

March 7th, 1919.

21467

**MASONIC CLUB**

An "At Home" will be held at 8.45  
p.m. on Saturday, the 15th instant.  
Members desirous of subscribing are  
requested to communicate with the  
undersigned.

C. MATTHEWS,  
Secretary.

21527

**Municipal Notification**  
No. 2586.

**INFLUENZA**

**Spread by Droplets Sprayed  
from Nose and Throat**

Owing to the prevalence of In-  
fluenza the following precautions  
are advised.

Avoid crowds and gatherings of  
all kinds.

Especially avoid people who  
cough and sneeze without covering  
with a handkerchief.

Wear a mask to prevent infec-  
tion (a pattern may be obtained at  
the Health Office) or tie a hand-  
kerchief round the mouth and nose  
or hold a handkerchief round the  
nose and mouth when there is danger.

If you get Influenza go to bed  
and stay there until the doctor per-  
mits getting up and so avoid the  
dangerous complication of Pneu-  
monia. Do not allow anyone to  
come near unless wearing a mask or  
at least a handkerchief round the  
nose and mouth.

The above applies also to colds,  
bronchitis, pneumonia and tuber-  
culosis.

The usual symptoms of Influenza  
are sudden chill, followed by mus-  
cular pain, headache, backache,  
unusual tiredness and fever.

By order,

**N. O. LIDDELL,**

Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, March 5, 1919.

21492

**LOST**

The following Godown Bills of  
the Shun Sing Cotton Yarn Manu-  
factory (申新紗廠) have been  
lost:- Two Bills, Nos. 242 and  
243, for two small packages each  
of No. 14 Cotton Yarn "Man and  
Bell" Brand, both dated 24th day  
of 1st moon, for Yuen Cheong  
(元昌). (One package on the No.  
242 was delivered on 3rd day of  
2nd moon). One Bill No. 266, for  
five small packages of No. 16 Cotton  
Yarn, "Man and Bell" Brand, all  
dated 11th day of 1st moon, for  
Pao Cheong (保昌).

The public are hereby cautioned  
against accepting or negotiating the  
aforesaid Bills, which have been de-  
clared null and void at the Shun  
Sing. Pickers will be rewarded on  
returning the same to the under-  
signed. Advertisements are also  
appearing in the Shun Pao and Sin  
Wan Pao.

**PAO CHEONG COTTON  
YARN CO.,  
(保昌紗廠)  
553-4, North Soochow Road.  
Shanghai, March 7, 1919.**

21628

**LOST**

A Deposit Bill of the San Nee  
Hou firm, at Chin-yang-kwan,  
Anhui Province, (三義合號在正  
陽關安徽省), wording "Yuen"  
(元字), No. 2, for \$1,500, and  
due on the 8th day of 1st moon,  
(February 8, 1919) was lost. The  
owner having declared its loss and  
cancellation, and the case having  
been laid before the local Court,  
this note is declared void hence-  
forth.

The public are hereby cautioned  
against accepting or negotiating the  
same.

Advertisements are also appear-  
ing in the Shun Pao and Sin Wan  
Pao.

**TING CHE-TSIN. (丁曉青)**  
Shanghai, March 6, 1919.

21509

**The Shanghai Land Investment  
Company, Limited**

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
ANNUAL GENERAL MEET-  
ING of Shareholders will be held at  
the Company's Offices, No. 2 Jinkee  
Road, on Tuesday, the 18th day of  
March, 1919, at 4.30 o'clock p.m.  
The Transfer Books of the Com-  
pany will be closed from the 8th to  
the 18th day of March, both days  
inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,**  
Agents.

Shanghai, March 1, 1919.

21419

**TUNGSTEN**

Our products are purified in  
our own concentrating plant  
with a guaranteed percentage  
of 65 and above.

Capable of producing 100 to  
150 tons per month.

**YUI HWA MINERAL SUPPLY CO.**  
P. 3 Nanking Road, Shanghai

21493

**"CLUB CONCORDIA"  
German Club**

In accordance with instructions re-  
ceived from the Ministry of Finance,  
Peking, the undersigned invites ten-  
ders for the purchase of the PRO-  
PERTY AND BUILDINGS OF THE GER-  
MAN CLUB situated at No. 21  
The Bund. Tenders either in Shang-  
hai Taels or Dollars must be sent in  
to the undersigned on or before 7th  
March, 1919. All tenders received will  
then be submitted to the Minister of  
Finance, Peking, who does not bind  
himself to accept the highest or any  
tender.

The Club buildings will be available  
for delivery on conclusion of the con-  
ference between the Northern and  
Southern Peace Delegates at Shang-  
hai.

Further particulars may be obtain-  
ed on application to

Bureau of Liquidation  
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,  
Shanghai.

**A. G. STEPHEN,**  
Liquidator.

by his attorney  
**A. D. BRENT.**

21268

**A LEADING LONDON**

periodical says:-

The custom of treating one's neigh-  
bour, and wishing him good health in  
alcoholic liquor is so universal and  
prevalent that it is scarcely possible  
for the Government to put an end to  
it. It is a custom that has come down  
to us from the earliest days, from  
Egypt and Palestine to Greek civilisa-  
tion, thence to the Romans, who car-  
ried the 'poculum charitatis' to West-  
ern Europe and the Isle of Britain."

**CRAWFORD'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR  
SCOTCH**

**GARNER, QUELCH & CO.**  
Sole Agents

**Yut Sae Chang & Co.**

General Hardware Merchants,  
Wholesale and Retail, (Established  
1881).

A. 1284 Broadway, Shanghai  
Hardware for workshop, house-  
furnishing, office, kitchen and every  
other purpose. Send your orders to  
a reliable old-established firm,  
prompt despatch, satisfaction guar-  
anteed.

**INTERNATIONAL COLLECTION  
AGENCY**

14 Museum Road. Phone, Central 2280

**COLLECTORS**

of Rent and Mercantile Accounts and  
General Commission Agents.

21517

**LYCEUM THEATRE**

Last night Last night

**A. D. C.**

180TH PRODUCTION

**"The Gondoliers"**

by

**GILBERT AND SULLIVAN**

**TONIGHT, March 8th,**

at 8.45 p.m.

**Booking at Moutrie's**

By Order,

**Wm. ARMSTRONG,**  
Business Manager.

Shanghai, February 16, 1919.

21479

TELEPHONE, CENTRAL 2741

**The Philippine National Bank**

Shanghai

beg to announce that they have now opened for  
business at

**No. 1, The Bund**

The Shanghai public are invited to inspect the  
quarters on Monday, March 10th

**RECEPTION: 12 Noon to 5 p.m.**

**MILD STEEL FLAT BARS**

1/4" x 1" to 3/4" x 3" in Stock

**W. Z. ZEE & SONS, Broadway**

**VENUS**

**COPYING  
PENCILS**

No. 165 Soft

No. 168 Hard

No. 214 Special Copying

And a complete line of Office Supplies kept in stock.

**THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.**

Phone SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT Cable Add:  
Central 4779 Canton Road, Shanghai



**EVERY MOTOR-CYCLIST**

should have the protection of a  
**STEWART** Hand  
**WARNING SIGNAL**

A clear, sharp, warning blast, which  
will penetrate all other noises -  
AND WARN BUT NOT FRIGHTEN.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

**The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.**

**The Oriental Cotton Spinning  
and Weaving Co., Ltd.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
Annual General Meeting of the  
Oriental Cotton Spinning and  
Weaving Company, Limited, will  
be held at the Yangtze Insurance  
Building (Third Floor), 26 The  
Bund, on Tuesday, the 11th day of  
March, 1919, at 4.15 o'clock in the  
afternoon.

The Transfer Books of the Com-  
pany will be closed from the 8th to  
the 11th day of March, 1919, both  
days inclusive.

Proxies to be valid must be lodged  
at the Company's Offices not less  
than 48 hours before the time of  
holding the Meeting.

By order of the

Board of Directors,  
**ARNHOLD BROTHERS &  
CO., LTD.,**  
General Managers.

Shanghai, 24th February, 1919.

**Municipal Notification**  
No. 2588.

**7% (SHORT TERM) LOAN 1918.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
subscription list for debentures in this  
loan will close on Saturday, March 15.

By order,

**N. O. LIDDELL,**  
Secretary.

Council Room,  
Shanghai, March 6, 1919.

21602

**OFFICES, ETC., TO LET**

OFFICES to let, new building, 14  
Canton Road, on ground, first and  
second floors, from April 1st;  
divided to suit tenants. Apply pre-  
mises.

21597

**LARGE, bright godown, second  
floor, Central district. Immediate  
occupation. Apply to Box 246,  
THE CHINA PRESS.**

21489

**OFFICES TO LET**

**NO. 17 Museum Road, large set  
of ground-floor offices. Rent Tls.  
130 per month. Apply to 10  
Yangtzepoo Road. Tel. East 24.  
21489 M.11.**

21529 M.11

**Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 14**

**APARTMENTS**

**WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quin-  
san Gardens. Comfortable rooms  
front and back, with bathrooms  
and verandah, to let. Good table.  
Telephone North 432.**

**Connaught House**  
8 Quinsan Gardens  
Board-Residence  
Terms moderate.  
Apply Mrs. POLLOCK.

TO LET with board in select neigh-  
borhood, newly furnished flat, com-  
prising two adjoining large rooms  
bounded by verandah, private bath-  
room attached. Excellent kitchen,  
tennis, telephone, garage and stabl-  
ing. Apply to Box 254, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, for six months, on Ki-  
ang Road near the Bund, a fur-  
nished apartment of three rooms;  
reception hall, large verandah and  
kitchen, suitable for couple. Rent  
Tls. 160 per month, including  
taxes, water, light. Apply to Box  
286, THE CHINA PRESS.

21531 M.9

VERY nice flat to let, on the Bund,  
from May 1st, suitable for a couple  
without children, or would be suit-  
able for a gentleman to live in, with  
one room for an office. Reply  
giving name and address to Box  
284, THE CHINA PRESS.

21526 M.9

TO LET, near Hongkew Park (on  
tram line), large attic, well-furnish-  
ed, hot and cold water, telephone,  
and with or without board. Reason-  
able offer accepted. Please apply  
to Box 287, THE CHINA PRESS.

21533 M.11

TO LET, two-roomed apartment,  
with housekeeping arrangements,  
for bachelors or couple. Very high-  
class. Also one office. Apply to  
Box 288, THE CHINA PRESS.

**SITUATIONS WANTED**

**LADY** recommends Chinese amah.  
Unusually reliable; does not speak  
English. 25 Tongchow Road.  
Tel. 2515.

**POSITION WANTED:** A Chin-  
ese, who has a thorough knowledge  
in shipping and Customs work, de-  
sires engagement as a shipping clerk.  
Good references. Please apply to  
Box 277, THE CHINA PRESS.

21511 M.9

**POSITION WANTED** by col-  
lege-educated Chinese, 28, experi-  
enced in general translation work  
from and into Chinese and English  
and efficient in shorthand and touch  
typing. Capable of assuming re-  
sponsibility and handling English  
and Chinese correspondence. A.1  
reference. Please apply to Box 280,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

21520 M.8

**AMERICAN**, university graduate,  
experienced accountant, slight  
knowledge of shorthand and type-  
writing, two years' in Shanghai,  
wants position. Apply to Box 275,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

21508 M.9

**YOUNG LADY**, wishing to leave  
Shanghai, seeks position as travel-  
ling companion or governess. Pre-  
fers voyage to Europe or America,  
but has no objection to any output.  
Apply to Box 262, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

21476 M.11

**ADVERTISER**, 26, with five years'  
interior experience as organising  
salesman, and fully qualified as  
such, desires similar position. At  
liberty May 1st. Reply to Box No.  
238, THE CHINA PRESS.

21428 M.8

**EDUCATIONAL**

**WANTED**, lessons in fancy and  
knitting needle work, also crochet,  
by married lady. Apply to Box  
285, THE CHINA PRESS.

21529 M.8

**LESSONS** in English grammar  
wanted for two hours weekly. Ap-  
plicants can be of either sex.  
Please state terms to Box 276,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

21510 M.9

**SITUATION VACANT**

**ENGINEER WANTED:** Amer-  
ican Importing firm desires the  
services of a practical and technical  
engineer. One having local experi-  
ence in the selling of machine tools,  
construction machinery, railway  
and mining supplies preferred.  
Good position and the right salary  
to the right man. Apply to Box  
288, THE CHINA PRESS.

21534 M.9

**WANTED**, an experienced stereo-  
grapher, by American import and  
export house. Apply to Box 278,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

21516 M.8

**WANTED**, American teacher of  
English in Ningpo Baptist Aca-  
demy, Ningpo. Reply, stating  
qualifications, to Box 265, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

21481 M.9

**WANTED**, an experienced ac-  
countant by a large importing and  
exporting firm. Apply, giving ex-  
perience and references, to Box 260,  
c/o THE CHINA PRESS.

21467 M.11

**HOUSES TO LET**

TO LET, in a large residence with  
garden and beautiful surroundings,  
a room with large modern bath-  
room, in a sociable private family.  
Apply to Box 269, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

21534 M.9

**16A JESSFIELD ROAD:** Fur-  
nished, house, 6 rooms, garden,  
tennis, etc. Apply to Raven Trust,  
23 Nanking Road.

21503

TO LET, excellent eight-roomed  
residence, with garage and tennis  
court, on Yates Road, from April  
1st. Rent Tls. 140. For further  
particulars and permission to in-  
spect, Phone, Central 3234.

21506

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road (at Sey-  
mour Road). Excellent residence  
for small family, four large rooms,  
several small ones. Now vacant.  
Open for inspection; will renovate.  
Apply on premises.

21410

**Exchange and Mart**

**CAR FOR SALE**, 2 seater, 4  
cylinder. Tels 875.00. Baby  
Peugeot. Just arrived from Manila,  
newly painted and overhauled, elec-  
tric light equipment, demonstration  
by appointment. Apply to Box  
274, THE CHINA PRESS.

21501 M.8

**WANTED**, a good, second-hand,  
four-seater car. Price must be  
reasonable. Apply to Box 279,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

21517 M.9

**FOR SALE:** One six-cylinder  
OVERLAND limousine. Self-  
starter, electric lights, in excellent  
condition, and working order. For  
particulars, please apply to The  
Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor  
Co., Ltd., Garage Phones, West  
1213 and 1202.

21504 M.8

**FOR SALE:** one four-cylinder  
HUPMOBILE touring car, elec-  
tric lights, self-starter, in excellent  
condition and running order. For  
particulars, please apply to The  
Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor  
Co., Ltd., Garage Phones, West  
1213 and 1202.

21504 M.9

**FOR SALE:** International Sav-  
ings Society Bond, 33 monthly pre-  
miums paid. Offers to Box 273,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

21500 M.8

**Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 14**



## Financial And Commercial News

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 7, 1919.  
Money And Bullion  
Sovereigns: buying rate.  
@ 4/6 1/2 = Tls. 4.40  
@ 4/6 1/2 = Mex. \$4.07  
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate.  
@ 108 = Tls. 92.59  
@ 78.5 = Mex. \$127.71  
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.1875  
Short Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 284  
Copper Cash: per tael 1875  
Native Interest: Tls. .05  
Bar Silver: not received  
Bank Rate of Discount: 5%  
Ex. Paris on London T.T. G. \$4.768

Exchange Closing Quotations  
London: T.T. 4/6 1/2  
India: T.T. 39 3/4  
Paris: Demand 593 1/2  
New York: Demand 108 1/2  
Hongkong: T.T. 4/6 1/2  
Japan: T.T. 4/6 1/2  
Batavia: T.T. 28 1/2  
Singapore: T.T. 5 1/2

Banks Buying Rates  
London: Demand 4/7 1/2  
London: 4 m/a. Cds. 4/8 1/2  
London: 6 m/a. Cds. 4/9 1/2  
London: 6 m/a. Decy. 4/9 1/2  
Paris: Demand 593 1/2  
New York: Demand 108 1/2  
New York: 4 m/a. Decy. 109 1/2  
New York: 4 m/a. Decy. 112 1/2

Roubles Exchange  
Today's Bank Buying Rate  
Roubles 1,000 = Tls. 109  
Roubles 100 = Tls. 10.90

Customs House Exchange Rates  
For March  
" 1 @ 100 = Tls. 6.79  
" 1 @ 100 = Gold \$1  
" 1 @ 100 = Yen 2.42  
" 1 @ 100 = Rupees 3.82  
" 1 @ 100 = Mex. \$1.50  
" 1 @ 100 = Roubles 11  
FR. Tls. 3.33 @ 4/5 1/2

## Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, March 7, 1919.  
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS  
Official  
Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 230.00 June  
Langkat Tls. 23.50 March C. N. I.  
Kungyk Cotton Tls. 17.25 March  
Kungyk Cotton Tls. 17.50  
Kungyk Cotton Tls. 17.75 June  
Yangtzeop Cotton Tls. 9.50 June  
Telephones Tls. 77.00  
Sumatras Tls. 135.00 June  
Unofficial  
Shells 18.00  
Union Insurance HK \$1,025.00  
Kungyk Cotton Tls. 17.75 June  
Langkat Tls. 23.75 March C. N. I.  
Sumatras Tls. 135.00  
Shanghai Docks Tls. 131.00 March  
Shanghai Docks Tls. 136.00 June  
Shanghai Docks Tls. 139.00 April  
Yangtzeop Cotton Tls. 9.25 Mar.  
Zhangbes Tls. 4.75

## Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, March 7, 1919.  
BUSINESS DONE  
Official  
Champedaks Tls. 7.00 cash  
Unofficial  
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf  
Tls. 92.50 March

## Singapore Rubber Auction

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co.  
inform us that the following is a  
translation of a telegraphic report  
received from their Singapore  
agents in connection with the last  
weekly report auctions held at  
Singapore on Wednesday, March 6,  
1919:  
Average price realized:  
No. 1 Smoked Sheet \$75 1/2 per  
pound equivalent to 1s. 9 3/4 ex  
warehouse Singapore.  
No. 1 Crepe \$76 1/2 per pound  
equivalent to 1s. 9 3/4 ex warehouse  
Singapore.  
Market steady; offered 995 tons;  
sold 571 tons.

## LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Rubber's Service  
London, February 28.—Today's  
Rubber prices were:  
Plantation First Latex Crepe:  
Spot: 2s. 0 1/2 paid.  
July to December: 2s. 1 1/2 paid.  
Tendency of market, steady.  
Last quotation, London, February  
27:  
Spot: 2s. 1 1/2 paid.  
July to December: 2s. 1 1/2 paid.  
Tendency of market, flat.



## Financial And Business Conditions In The United States

(From The Guaranty Trust Co's Bulletin)

A compilation by the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce shows that during the calendar year 1918 American shipyards built 1,882 merchant vessels of 2,721,281 gross tons. This includes sea-going steel tonnage aggregating 1,861,321 gross tons. All but 124,255 gross tons were sea-going. The tables of figures indicate how tremendous was the shipbuilding effort of this country at the time the armistice was signed. In January, 1917, sixteen sea-going vessels, both steel and wood, with a gross tonnage of 53,754, were constructed. In December, 1917, thirty-three such vessels, with a gross tonnage of 106,528, were constructed. In June, 1918, the number of ships had increased to 58 and the gross tonnage to 190,019. In October, 1918, there were built 110 vessels with a gross tonnage of 445,254, and in November 115 vessels with a gross tonnage of 349,039. Including non-sea-going vessels the total for October, 1918, was 201 ships with a gross tonnage of 357,332, and for November 171 ships with a gross tonnage of 297,660.

## Shipping Rates Lowered

Vigorous protests by the American Exporters and Importers Association against continuance of abnormal shipping rates by the United States Shipping Board have resulted in a reduction of these rates and in making the new schedule retroactive to December 16. The reductions are from 25 to 30 percent in rates from Atlantic ports to South America, Asia, Japan, Australia, and Africa. It was represented to the Board that a schedule of freight rates twice as high as those in force in England was subjecting American traders to an intolerable burden. They stipulated that complete foreign business in the face of charges that made any attempt to quote prices better than those of England farcical. They saw an unprecedented opportunity for the expansion of international trade vanishing, and threats were made to charter British ships unless relief was granted. The action of the Shipping Board has been given general, if not complete, satisfaction. The allocation of a sufficient number of ships to meet demands will be made soon, according to the Board.

## November Exports

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports that the total value of merchandise exported during November was \$222,272,684, as compared with \$487,227,694 in November, 1918, and the values of exports were \$5,544,979,478, as compared with \$5,633,277,591 for the corresponding period of 1917. Values of exports to some of the principal countries in November, 1918, and the values of exports during November, 1917, are as follows: United Kingdom, \$164,174,543; France, \$157,625,291; Italy, \$142,618,377; Japan, \$127,709,159; Canada, \$97,626,291; Australia and New Zealand, \$12,013,687; Argentina, \$12,387,609; Mexico, \$9,326,237; Brazil, \$8,355,297; Chile, \$8,285,135; British East Indies, \$5,700,425; British West Indies, \$5,359,574; Cuba, \$4,572,709; Central America, \$3,718,187; South America, \$3,718,187. According to J. W. Saniger, a trade commissioner who recently made a survey of business opportunities south of the equator, United States manufacturers and exporters have increased their trade in South

American countries more than 100 percent since the beginning of the war.

## Marine Insurance

All all-American marine insurance company, the purpose of which will be to co-operate in the plans of bankers, industrial leaders, and the Government to extend the foreign trade operations of American business interests, has been formed under the auspices of leading banking, insurance, shipping and industrial interests. The company has been incorporated in New York State with a capital of \$1,000,000 and a paid-in surplus of \$1,500,000. Before the war most of the marine insurance business of this country was handled by German and English companies. It is expected that the increase of the American merchant marine will require a vast amount of insurance to be written, and it is hoped that much of this business will go to this strictly American organization. The company is to be known as the Bankers and Shipping Insurance Company.

## New Federal Reserve System

A review for the calendar year 1918 by the Federal Reserve Board shows that concentration of the country's monetary stock of gold at the Federal Reserve Banks continued until on the last Friday of the year they held \$2,090,300,000 of gold as against \$1,671,100,000 at the close of 1917. Much of this was taken in exchange for Federal Reserve Notes, which increased from \$1,246,500,000 to \$2,685,200,000 during the year and at the close represented about 70 percent of the total paper circulation of the country, not counting gold and silver certificates, as compared with 54 percent at the close of 1917. The paid-in capital of the banks increased from \$70,142,000 to \$80,681,000, representing an increase of \$341,300,000 in the aggregate capital and surplus of member banks. Gross deposits of the Reserve Banks show an increase from \$1,771,000,000 to \$2,312,500,000.

## Business Conditions

The most optimistic observer admits that there is a distinctly observable relaxation from the cumulative effect which the country was making when the fighting ceased. The note of optimism is predominant nevertheless and it must be traced to the fact that, fundamentally, conditions are favorable. Crops of all kinds are uniformly reported good. The certain foreign demand for American products is already manifesting itself. An earnest effort is being made by the large employers of labor to maintain wages. On the other hand industries that were largely engaged on war work are still in a quandary as to the effect of their contracts. Those in charge of demobilization find many soldiers unwilling to take back their

## TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE HIGH EXCHANGE

Carry a Gold Dollar Account

WITH AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

No. 8 Kinkiang Road

## The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

## Cheap Lighting

Everybody, of course, knows that electricity is the cleanest, softest and in ALL respects the best illuminant, but not everybody yet knows that

## THE METAL LAMP

has cut down the cost of electric lighting to a third of its former amount making it the CHEAPEST illuminant.

## PRICE OF METAL LAMPS

16, 25, 32 and 50 c.p. Tls. 0.40 each.  
100 c.p. " 0.85 "  
200 c.p. " 2.50 "

Obtainable at the MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT  
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD, TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

former positions. They are looking for advancement or complete change. The prospect of a long drawn-out peace negotiation, which the certainty that future business will be profoundly affected is before the country. So the factors making for indecision almost balance those on the boom side of the ledger.

## The Money Market

The fourth issue of Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness in anticipation of the fifth war loan has been announced, along with a second series of tax certificates issued in advance of 1919 tax payments, and Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, has telegraphed the Governors of the several Federal Reserve Banks asking for over-subscriptions of both the current and future issues. "The war is won; the bills must be paid," is his rallying cry. That the bill-paying after the patent has recovered will be as unpleasant for the nation as it usually is for the individual is admitted, and whatever mitigations may be devised before the revenue bill is enacted and the bonds offered the demands of the country will only be met through the exercise of rigid economy. To prevent increases in call money rates and also to prevent undue expansion of loan accounts the Money Committee will continue its supervision of the market in New York.

## Rubber Outputs

	Jan.	Feb.
Alma	\$6,000	\$6,000
Amber	6,155	3,773
Anglo-Dutch	87,000	79,000
Anglo-Java	210,000	189,000
Ayer Tawah	26,424	25,625
Batu Anam	20,473	23,776
Bukit Toh Alang	19,752	13,500
Bute	18,203	
Chemor	12,000	5,000
Cheng	21,160	13,595
Consolidated	56,373	51,336
Domestica	48,586	42,750
Gula Kalumpung	130,500	125,000
Java Consolidated	78,000	75,000
Kamunting	20,330	
Kapala	10,966	11,143
Kapayang	15,000	
Karan	11,600	
Kota Bahru	40,647	31,968

Kroewok	58,000	53,000
Langkat	74,032	67,543
Padang	25,500	
Permaf	7,871	
Perikalan	13,946	12,389
Repah	16,000	14,000
Samang	23,000	17,450
Semambu	11,698	12,367
See Kee	10,354	
Semawang	46,254	24,813
Shanghai-Malay	27,933	
Shanghai-Kelantan	10,000	12,000
Shanghai-Seremban	13,854	9,180
Shanghai-Pahang	16,851	12,599
Shanghai-Sumatra	78,500	84,800
Shanghai-Kelang	14,400	15,107
Sun Manggis	23,000	
Sungai	18,371	4,443
Sungai Duri	11,362	24,660
Tapiing	13,504	
Tanah Merah	35,000	
Tebong	22,000	60,000
Ulu Ribi	5,332	4,736
Ziangbe	67,000	70,000

## TELLS OF BISMARCK'S AIM

Memorandum Quotes Him As Saying He Expected To Crush France  
Paris, January 21.—Prince Bismarck contemplated a second war by Germany against the French which would result in the virtual destruction of France, according to a document published in the Petit Parisien today.

The document purports to be a

## BRISTLES



note made by an ex-counsellor of the then King of Hanover, summing up a conversation with Bismarck, and is said to have been found recently among the papers of a French literary man.  
"I am positive that if I live long enough I am destined to destroy

France," Bismarck is quoted as having said; "for in another war I will take from her her colonies and her fleet, not to mention billions, and will dismember her a second time. For this purpose I am going to prepare the German people to become more powerful."

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Refracting and Manufacturing  
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Accurate lens grinding. Sun Glasses and Goggles.  
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—Established 1851—  
begs to inform its customers that a number of open and closed cars are now at their disposal for hire  
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One Dollar 50 cents  
No special service as office-trips or tiffin-trips.  
For hire of cars please  
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## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

## TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

## TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Express 1.	Local 2.	Mail 3. B. & C.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line				Local 2.	Mail 3. B. & C.	Local 4.	Mail 5. B. & C.
1648	900	0		dep.	Peking	arr.		2200	1940	700	102.
1948	900			dep.	Tientsin-Central	dep.		1940	1700	700	100.
1948	640	84		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.		1940	1633	730	70.
1948	600			dep.	Tientsin-East	dep.		1940	1648	700	70.
1948	2300	534		arr.	Mukden	arr.		2300		1043	
↓											
Local 2.	Mail 3. B. & C.	Miles	Tientsin-Pekow Line				Local 2.	Mail 3. B. & C.	Local 4.	Mail 5. B. & C.	
713	2118	0		dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.		—	614	1613	
713	2121			arr.	Tientsin-Central	arr.		—	614	1608	
743	2121	2.71		dep.	Tientsin-Central	dep.		—	600	1547	
1131	151	73		dep.	Tangchow	dep.		—	139	1221	
1447	319	143		dep.	Tschow	dep.		—	2137	929	
1601	731			arr.	Tientsin	arr.		—	1748	840	
7.		520		dep.	Tientsin	arr.		—	—	6.	
800	815			dep.	Tientsin	arr.		—	1700	1814	
1009	1041	268		dep.	Tientsin	arr.		—	1409	1547	
1300	1319	313		dep.	Tientsin	arr.		—	1131	1313	
1315	1326			dep.	Tientsin	arr.		—	1142	1224	
1547	1607	877		dep.	Tientsin	arr.		—	840	1099	
1814				arr.	Tientsin	arr.		—	600	1010	
9.		420		dep.	Tientsin	arr.		—	—	7.	
050	181			dep.	Tientsin	arr.		—	843	1073	
1114	2322			arr.	Peking	arr.		—	050	2070	
1200	2345	529		arr.	Peking	arr.		—	050	1438	
1607	413	601		arr.	Peking	arr.		—	2013	928	
1840	600	680		arr.	Peking	arr.		—	1840	700	







## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co's Steamer *Nanyang Maru*, Captain K. Takeda, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Saturday, March 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer *Wuhsung*, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Str. *Wangfoo*, Captain Johanneessen, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-Luenho, tons 2,363, Captain Jackson, China Steam Navigation Co's Str. will leave on Monday, March 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co's Str. *Tsuei Maru*, Captain G. K. Saito, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on Monday, March 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. *Sulwa*, tons 2,871, Captain Smith, will leave on Tuesday, March 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer *Poyang*, Captain Caranahan, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co's Str. *Sulung Maru*, Captain S. Kusaki, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on Tuesday, March 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer *Nagasaki*, Captain A. Toribara, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, March 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer *Nagasaki*, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer *Wuchang*, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, March 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents Tel. No. 77.

## For Southern Ports

**WENCHOW.**—The Str. *Haeon*, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on Saturday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**SWATOW & HONGKONG.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer *Chenau*, Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, March 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. *Mexico Maru*, Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtse-poo Wharf on Sunday March 9. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom Jetty on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. Nos. Central 4234 & 4235.

**FOOCHOW.**—The Str. *Hsinchi*, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on Saturday noon. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer *Hsinchi*, Captain A. Stott, R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, March 10, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer *Teau*, Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, March 11, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer *Sunning*, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, March 13, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

## For Foreign Ports

**MARSEILLES.**—The Str. *Luzon Maru*, Captain D. Iamigum, will be despatched from the Co's No. 5 Buoy Wharf on end of Mar. at daylight. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. Nos. Central 4234 & 4235.

**LONDON via MARSEILLES.**—The Steamer *Alps Maru*, Captain T. Yamaguchi, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy on the end of March. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. Nos. Central 4234 & 4235.

**SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.**—The S.S. *Shinyo Maru*, 23,000 tons, Captain H. Nagano, will be despatched on Saturday, March 8. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs Jetty at 9.30 a.m. For passage apply to TOYO KISEN KAISHA, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

**LONDON.**—The Str. *Andes Maru*, Captain S. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on April. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.

**TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer *Araba Maru*, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on Tuesday, April 8. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at 9.30 a.m. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

**TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer *Manila Maru*, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Thursday, April 17. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment at 9.30 a.m. on the same day. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at 9.30 a.m. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

**TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer *Manila Maru*, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Thursday, April 17. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment at 9.30 a.m. on the same day. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at 9.30 a.m. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

**CHEFOO & DALNY.**—The China Navigation Co's Str. *Wenchow*, Capt. McDowell, will leave on Wednesday, March 12, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, please apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents Tel. No. 77.

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
Swatow and Hongkong.....	Chenau	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	12.00
Japan & America.....	Kumano M.	13.00	..	..	..	..	12.00
Japan, Canada, USA & Europe via U.S.A.....	Shippo Maru	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports.....	Train & Str.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton.....	Wingsang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong.....	Wingsang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, A'ralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe.....	Dilwara	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
United Kingdom.....	Glenniff	..	12.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow.....	Hsinchi	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Poochow.....	Wenchow	..	12.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports.....	Kumano M.	..	13.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports.....	Chikugo Maru	..	13.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin.....	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow.....	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vietnam and Siberia via Pootung and Harbin (Daily except Sunday).....	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo.....	Kiangtseu	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
River Ports.....	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Wei-hai-wei and Chefoo.....	Fengtien	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin Fengtien.....	Fengtien	..	12.00	..	..	..	..
Monday, March 10.							
River Ports.....	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong.....	Teau	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton.....	Teau	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Wei-hai-wei and Chefoo.....	Hwahkuai	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe, via Suva.....	Dilwara	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Tuesday, March 11.							
Japan & America.....	Kokura Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Chefoo.....	Wenchow	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, March 12.							
Amoy and Hongkong.....	Sunning	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, March 14.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostok.....	Penza	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.30

Parcels only  
A Parcel 5 p.m.  
B Letters and boxes with declared value 10 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m.  
C Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.  
Ordinary mails for Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 8 a.m.; express mails at 8.30 a.m.; registered mails at 9 p.m.

## MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	From and Rating
WTW			Snipe	Br. gun-boat
WTW			Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
P & O B I	Oct. 18		Sel. Caboto	It. gun-boat
			Kiang	Chl. gun-boat
			Litchuan	Chl. gun-boat
			Toutai	Chl. Cruiser
			Kansien	Chl. gun-boat
			Lienkien	Chl. gun-boat
B N B	Nov. 8		Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
	Nov. 15		Chienan	Chl. gun-boat
S P	Dec. 21		Fukong	Chl. gun-boat
S P	Jan. 17		Quito	Chl. gun-boat
M M B	Feb. 11		Saga	Jap. gun-boat
S P	Feb. 21		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
O D W	Feb. 21		Villalobos	Am. gun-boat
B I I	Mar. 6		Scarb	Br. gun-boat
B X I I	Mar. 6		Suffolk	Br. Cruiser
S P	Mar. 6		Tokawa	Jap. Cruiser
			Aduma	Jap. Cruiser
			Toba	Jap. gun-boat

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.  
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. *Wuhsung*, *Luanyi*, *Ngankin*, *Poyang*, *Tatung*, *Wuchang* and *Chungking*.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except *Chungking* which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers *Wuchang* and *Chungking* are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN (and Peking via TIENSIN).—S.S. *Tungchow*, *Fengtien*, *Shuntien* and *Shengkung*.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. *Sulyang*, *Sunning*, *Sinkiang*, *Yingchow*, *Singan* and *Kailong*.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. *Hsin Peking*.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE

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Passage: Telephone Central 401.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

AMERICAN STEAMERS  
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE  
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

## SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. Venezuela ..... April ..	S.S. Venezuela ..... April 15
S.S. Ecuador ..... April 26	S.S. Ecuador ..... April 5
S.S. Colombia ..... May 24	S.S. Colombia ..... May 3

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

## EAST INDIA SERVICE

## "COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"

## SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo	For San Francisco via Honolulu
S.S. Colusa ..... Mar. 12	S.S. Colusa ..... May 1
S.S. Santa Cruz ..... April ..	

## PANAMA SERVICE

Regular Sailings from San Francisco  
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA  
Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.  
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

## O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA  
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

## SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON AND MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore).  
arr. leave  
CELEBES MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Nemoto, Mar. 6-Mar. 8  
\*ALPS MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. T. Yamaguchi, Mar. 23-Mar. 25  
\*ANDES MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. K. Saito, April

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.

In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

AFRICA MARU (18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Mar. 4-Mar. 6  
ARABIA MARU (18,000 tons) Capt. S. Hamada, Apr. 7-Apr. 9  
MANILA MARU (20,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Apr. 14-Apr. 17

FOR HONGKONG  
MEXICO MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiga, Mar. 8-Mar. 9  
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Taigato and Dairen).  
KOHOKU MARU (5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsubaki, Mar. 8-Mar. 10

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Poochow, Keelung and Takao).  
KOHOKU MARU (5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsubaki, Mar. 23-Mar. 24

\*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

H. SHIMAMURA, OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA  
Manager, Union Building, 4 The Bund

O.S.K. Yangtse-poo Wharf, Wayside, Tel. Nos. Central 4234 & 4235.  
Tel. Nos. East 203 and 209, Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI

## CANADIAN PACIFIC



## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

## EMPRESS OF RUSSIA

Shanghai to Vancouver—MARCH 15th

Subsequent Sailings from Shanghai

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	For Hongkong via Manila
Empress of Japan ..... Mar. 22	Empress of Asia ..... Mar. 15
Empress of Asia ..... Mar. 29	Empress of Russia ..... Apr. 12
Monteagle ..... Apr. 9	Empress of Japan ..... May 6
Empress of Russia ..... Apr. 20	Empress of Asia ..... May 10
Empress of Japan ..... May 17	Monteagle ..... May 31
Empress of Asia ..... May 24	Empress of Russia ..... June 6

\*Monteagle calls at Moji. \*Monteagle and Empress of Japan proceeds direct to Hongkong.

## DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES SOLD

At daily rates of exchange. Can be cashed in any city in America.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to

G. M. JACKSON, General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building, Tel. Central 182.  
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Tel. Central 121

## T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

## SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SHINTO MARU ..... For San Francisco	March 8
TENGO MARU ..... For San Francisco	May 4
SHINTO MARU ..... For San Francisco	May 14

## FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances, Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

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T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

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For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Rangoon, Port Said, and England:

INABA MARU ..... 12,500 Capt. T. Horii ..... March 17  
KITANO MARU ..... 12,500 Capt. M. Makamura ..... March 21

AMERICAN LINE  
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMA MARU ..... 21,000 Capt. T. Iriwaka ..... April 1  
SUWA MARU ..... 21,000 Capt. J. Teramaki ..... May 9

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)  
CHIKUGO MARU ..... 5,000 Capt. M. Taniguchi ..... March 7  
KASUGA MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. K. Iizono ..... March 14  
YOMASHIRO MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima ..... March 21

MOJI, KOBÉ AND OSAKA LINE  
KUMANO MARU ..... 5,000 Capt. S. Saito ..... March 8  
KASUGA MARU ..... 4,500 Capt. K. Iizono ..... March 12  
TAKESHIMA MARU ..... 4,500 Capt. R. Arakida ..... March 15  
OMI MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. R. Ozaki ..... March 19

KOBÉ TO SEATTLE  
KASHIMA MARU ..... 19,000 Capt. M. Machida ..... March 15

FOR JAPAN  
SHIDZUKA MARU ..... 12,500 Capt. S. Kichimoto ..... Mar.

FOR HONGKONG  
KATORI MARU ..... 19,000 Capt. I. Noma ..... June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG  
SUWA MARU ..... 21,000 Capt. R. Shimidzu ..... April 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE  
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

TANGO MARU ..... 14,500 Capt. S. Nishimura ..... Mar. 22  
NIKKO MARU ..... 10,000 Capt. G. Shinomiya ..... April 23  
AKI MARU ..... 12,500 Capt. P. E. Cope ..... May 21

CALCUTTA LINE  
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE  
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to  
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Travellers and Tourists journeying between Tokyo and Peking should travel via the South Manchuria Railway, which runs from Fusan to Mukden and passes through magnificent scenery and furnishes the last link in the new at highway round the world. Only a short sea passage (about 10 hours), between Shimonoseki and Fusan. The ordinary daily trains between Fusan and Mukden have sleeping and dining accommodation.

This line connects at Mukden (the ancient capital of China) with the Peking-Mukden Line and the main line of the South Manchuria Railway, which connects the Trans-Siberian Route with the seaboard at Dairen, where there are several regular steamer services.

Owing to the suspension of the Express Train Service between Europe and the Orient, with no immediate prospect of its resumption, all the Express Trains have been discontinued until further notice.

Particulars and guide books free from the International Sleeping Car Co.'s Offices, Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son's Offices, the Japan Tourist Bureau Offices, or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Head Office: Dairen.

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Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

## SEPARATISM GAINING IN RHINE REGIONS

### Returning French Look For A German Federation With Prussia Excluded

### GERMAN AUSTRIA MAY JOIN

#### Conservatism Of Southern Catholics Expected To Resist Union With Northern Bolsheviks

Paris January 13.—French soldiers just back from the occupied zone in Germany say that a separatist movement is steadily gaining strength in the territory on both banks of the Rhine. An officer belonging to the Information Department of the Headquarters Staff, who had special opportunities for observation, told me today:

"The way the situation is developing now looks as if the outcome might ultimately be a federation of South and West German States, probably including Austria. At the beginning the Government would doubtless be a moderate Socialists republic, but the strong Catholic forces would make for stability and gradually swing power to hands of the bourgeoisie and what the British call the upper middle class."

"Already the spread of Bolshevism in Prussia has filled Southern and Western Germany with alarm, and unless the Berlin Government can thoroughly crush the Spartacists I doubt greatly whether either Bavaria or the Rhine provinces would agree to form a part of any federation containing such a dangerous element."

"Conditions are not dissimilar in German Austria, although the position there is rendered more acute by the food shortage, where the strength of Catholicism is also great. Of course, the danger of such a breakaway from North Germany would be that the latter might be forced into the arms of the Russian Bolsheviks. But if Allied aid to Poland is anything but mere words the reconstituted Polish State ought to prove an effective buffer."

Cautiously enough some such federation of South and West Germany was outlined to me as long ago as early September by one of the ablest French Generals as being the best possible safeguard for France after victory. He emphasized the fact that the inhabitants of these territories had been in the main peaceable and friendly to France until hypnotized by the Prussian dream of world domination, and he added that Europe would never be really secure from future war until the Pan-German block was broken up.

## VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 18	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1	Japan	Meiho Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 22	Japan	Shanhai Maru	Jap.	M. & Co.
Oct. 28	Singapore	Toson Maru	Jap.	Socony
Nov. 2	Japan	Meichun Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Nov. 26	Japan	Kanbu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Dec. 7	Japan	Shibei Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Dec. 17	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Dec. 21	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 14	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 16	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 22	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 28	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 31	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 1	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 14	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 15	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 16	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 17	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 18	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 19	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 20	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 21	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 22	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 23	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 24	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 25	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 26	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 27	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 28	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 29	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 30	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 1	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 2	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 3	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 4	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 5	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 6	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 7	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 8	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 9	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 10	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 11	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 12	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 13	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 14	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 15	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 16	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 17	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 18	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 19	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 20	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 21	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 22	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 23	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 24	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 25	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 26	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 27	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 28	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 29	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 30	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 31	Japan	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.

## Sailed from Shanghai

Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb. 1	Meiho Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 2	Shanhai Maru	Jap.	M. & Co.
Feb. 3	Toson Maru	Jap.	Socony
Feb. 4	Meichun Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 5	Kanbu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 6	Shibei Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 7	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 8	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 9	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 10	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 11	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 12	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 13	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 14	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 15	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 16	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 17	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 18	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 19	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 20	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 21	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 22	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 23	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 24	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 25	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 26	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 27	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 28	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 29	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 30	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 1	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 2	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 3	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 4	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 5	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 6	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 7	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 8	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 9	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 10	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 11	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 12	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 13	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 14	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 15	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 16	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 17	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 18	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 19	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 20	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 21	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 22	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 23	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 24	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 25	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 26	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 27	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 28	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 29	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 30	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 31	Taihu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.

## For Naples, etc.

Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb. 2	Roma	It.	M.B.K.
Feb. 7	Tajima Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 17	For Port Said	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 17	For Bombay	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 17	Dunera	It.	M.B.K.

## Launch Services

Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Today	The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9.30 a.m.		
Monday, March 10, 1919.	The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Shinyo Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9.30 a.m.		
Friday, March 14, 1919.	The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs Jetty at 9.30 a.m.		
Monday, March 18, 1919.	The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9.30 a.m.		

## Future Sailings

### FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar. 8	—	New York via Panama	Bloisfontein	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 11	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar. 11	—	New York via Panama	Bolton Castle	Br.	D. & Co. Ltd.
Mar. 22	—	Vancouver	Yokohama Maru	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar. 29	—	Vancouver	Yokohama Maru	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar. 29	—	San Francisco	Yokohama Maru	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar. 30	—	San Francisco	Yokohama Maru	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 1	—	Seattle, etc.	Yokohama Maru	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 1	—	Tacoma, etc.	Yokohama Maru	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 2	—	San Francisco	Yokohama Maru	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 9	—	Vancouver	Yokohama Maru	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 10	—	Vancouver	Yokohama Maru	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 16	—	Tacoma, etc.	Yokohama Maru	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 23	—	Vancouver	Yokohama Maru	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 27	—	San Francisco	Yokohama Maru	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 28	—	Vancouver	Yokohama Maru	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 29	—	Seattle, etc.	Yokohama Maru	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 6	—	San Francisco	Yokohama Maru	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 24	—	San Francisco	Yokohama Maru	Br.	C.P.O.S.

### FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar. 8	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 12	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 14	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 15	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 19	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 24	—	Kobe	Shidzuka Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

### FOR EUROPE AND STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar. 8	—	Liverpool	Hector	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 8	—	London, etc.	Novara	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co.
Mar. 9	—	Liverpool	Atreus	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 9	—	London, etc.	Tauranga Maru	Br.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 9	—	Bombay	Hydra	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co.
Mar. 14	—	London	Bendoran	Br.	G.L. & Co.
Mar. 17	—	Liverpool, etc.	Highland Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 20	—	London	Antiochus	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 20	—	Liverpool, etc.	Kamo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar. 21	—	London, etc.	Alpa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. 21	—	London, etc.	Andre Labon	Fr.	N.M.
Apr. 5	—	Liverpool	Elipson	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 6	—	London, etc.	Cardiganhire	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co.
Apr. 10	—	London	Agashire	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 17	—	London	Laomedon	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 22	—	London	Carnarvonshire	Br.	Glen Line
Apr. 22	—	London	C. of Bristol	Br.	Glen Line
Apr. 22	—	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
May	—	London	C. of Colombo	Br.	J.M. & Co.

### FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar. 8	—	M.N. Wenchow	Hacan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 8	—	4.30 Ningpo	Kiangtzen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 8	—	Poochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 9	—	D.L. Swatow, H'kong & Chien	Wingsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 9	—	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Chenau	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 9	—	Hongkong	Mexico Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. 10	—	4.00 Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 10	—	4.30 Ningpo	Hain Ninghsiao	Br.	N.S.S. Co.
Mar. 11	—	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Tsun	Br.	B



## SPARTACAN CHIEFS ASKED OUTSIDE AID

Liebknecht And Rosa Luxemburg Appealed For Worldwide Revolt Of Toilers

PRINTED IN SWITZERLAND

Manifesto Said That The German Exerme Socialists Alone Could Not End Capitalism

New York, January 24.—What was probably the last formal appeal to the outside world for the support of their Bolshevik doctrines sent out by Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg was printed in the Berner Tagwacht of December 24, a copy of which has just reached this city.

This appeal, which was addressed

## Amusements

### TONIGHT

AT THE

**VICTORIA THEATRE**  
MARGUERITE CLARK

in

**"SNOW WHITE"**

Seven Parts

### MATINEES

Today at 3.15 with

**"CINDERELLA"**

and

**"THE LITTLE SOLDIER GIRL"**

And Tomorrow with

**"SNOW WHITE"**

## LYCEUM THEATRE

CHARLES HOWITT

and

**A. PHILLIPS Co.**

RETURN VISIT FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

Friday, March 14th

J. W. Locke's Brilliant Comedy  
**THE MORALS OF MARCUS**

Saturday, 15th

By Special Request the Great War Play

**SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE**

Monday, 17th

The Great Canadian Drama  
**THE LAND OF PROMISE**

Tuesday, 18th

The Screaming Farce  
**THE GLAD EYE**

Wednesday, 19th

The Thrilling American Detective Drama

**WITHIN THE LAW**

Thursday, 20th

Martin Harvey's Great Costume Play  
**THE BREED OF THE TREASURES**

Friday, 21st

The Screaming London Farce  
**YE GODS!**

Saturday, 22nd

Haddon Chambers' Charming Play  
**PASSERS BY**

Prices as usual

Booking at Moutrie's

21434

## ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for Saturday and Sunday, 8th and 9th March

**THE MASTER-SERIAL**

**"The Mystery Ship"**

11th and 12th Episodes

and

**THE SUPER-SERIAL**

**"The House of Hate"**

12th Episodes

MATINEE TODAY

**"THE HOUSE OF HATE"**

9th, 10th and 11th Episodes

MATINEE TOMORROW

**"THE MYSTERY SHIP"**

11th and 12th Episodes

and

**"THE HOUSE OF HATE"**

12th Episodes

"To the Workers of All Countries!" and was printed in the Swiss Socialist paper just twenty days before Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg met violent deaths in Berlin, the former at the hands of Government soldiers while attempting to escape from custody, and the latter through lynching by a mob, confirms the cables reports to the effect that the Spartacan leaders were determined to accept nothing less than the complete program of international socialism and were ready to go to any lengths to accomplish their aims.

The manifesto was also signed by Franz Mehring, the veteran Socialist politician and historian, and Clara Zetkin, the leader of the German Socialist women for many decades. Both of these leaders broke with the Majority Socialist Party shortly after the outbreak of the world war and carried on an aggressive agitation against the pro-Government Ebert-Scheidemann group. The manifesto reads:

"Proletarians! Men and Women of labor! Comrades!

"The revolution has made its entry into Germany. The masses of the soldiers who for four years were driven to the slaughter house for the sake of capitalist profits; the masses of workers, who for four years were exploited, crushed, and starved, have revolted. That fearful tool of oppression—Prussian militarism, that scourge of humanity—lies broken on the ground. Its most noticeable representatives and therewith the most noticeable of those guilty of this war, the Kaiser and the Crown Prince, have fled from the country. Workers' and Soldiers' Councils have been formed everywhere."

Ebert Men Called Betrayers  
"Proletarians of all countries, we do not say that in Germany all the power

has really been lodged in the hands of the working people, that the complete triumph of the proletarian revolution has already been attained. There still sit in the Government all those Socialists who in August, 1914, abandoned our most precious possession, the international, who for four years betrayed the German working class and at the same time the international."

"But, proletarians of all countries, now the German proletarian himself is speaking to you. We believe we have the right to appear before your forum in his name. From the first day of this war we endeavored to do our international duty by fighting that criminal Government with all our power and branding it as the one really guilty of the war."

"Now at this moment we are justified before history, before the international and before the German proletarian. The masses agree with us enthusiastically, constantly widening circles of the proletariat share the knowledge that the hour has struck for a settlement with capitalist class rule."

"But this great task cannot be accomplished by the German proletarian alone; it can only fight and triumph by appealing to the solidarity of the proletarians of the whole world."

"Comrades of the belligerent countries, we are aware of your situation. We know very well that your Governments, now since they have won the victory, are dazzling the eyes of many strata of the people with the external brilliancy of the triumph. We know that they thus succeed through the success of the murdering in making its causes and aims forgotten."

"But we also know something else. We know that also in your countries the proletariat made the most fearful sacrifices of flesh and blood, that it is weary of the dreadful butchery, that

the proletarian is now returning to his home, and is finding want and misery there, while fortunes amounting to billions are heaped up in the hands of a few capitalists. He has recognized, and will continue to recognize, that your Governments, too, have carried on the war for the sake of the big money bags. And he will further perceive that your Governments, when they spoke of 'justice and civilization' and of the 'protection of small nations,' meant the profits of capital just as did ours when it talked about the 'defense of the home'; and that the peace of 'justice' and of the 'League of Nations' amounts to the same base hegemony as the peace of Brest-Litovsk. Here as well as there the same shameless lust for booty, the same desire for oppression, the same determination to exploit to the limit the brutal preponderance of murderous steel."

No Faith In Promises

"The imperialism of all countries knows no 'understanding'; it knows only one right—capital's profit; it knows only one method—violence. And if it is now talking in all countries, in yours as well as ours, about 'rights of nations,' 'disarmament,' 'rights of small nations,' 'self-determination' of the peoples, it is merely using the customary lying phrases of the rulers for the purpose of lulling to sleep the watchfulness of the proletariat."

"Proletarians of all countries! This must be the last war! We owe that to the 12,000,000 murdered victims, we owe that to our children, we owe that to humanity."

"Europe has been ruined through the infamous, international murder. Twelve million bodies cover the green scenes of the imperialistic crime. The flower of youth and the best man power of the peoples have been mowed down. Uncounted productive forces have been annihilated. Humanity is almost ready to bleed to death from the unexampled blood-letting of history. Victors and vanquished stand at the edge of the abyss. Humanity is threatened with the most dreadful famine, a stoppage of the entire mechanism of production, plagues, and degeneration."

"The great criminals of this fearful anarchy, of this chaos let loose—the ruling classes—are not able to control their own creation. The beast of capital that conured up the hell of the world war is not capable of banishing it again, of restoring real order, of insuring bread and work, peace and civilization, justice and liberty, to tortured humanity."

"What is being prepared by the ruling classes as peace and justice is only a new work of brutal force from which the hydra of oppression, hatred and fresh, bloody wars raises its thousand heads."

"Socialism alone is in a position to complete the great work of permanent peace, to heal the thousand wounds from which humanity is bleeding, to transform the plains of Europe, trampled down by the passage of the apocryphal horseman of war, into blooming gardens, to conjure up ten productive forces for every one destroyed, to awaken all the physical and moral energies of humanity, and to replace hatred and dissension with fraternal solidarity, harmony, and respect for every human being."

"If representatives of the proletarians of all countries stretch out their hands to each other under the banner of socialism for the purpose of making peace, then peace will be concluded in a few hours. Then there will be no disputed questions about

the left bank of the Rhine, Mesopotamia, Egypt, or colonies. Then there will be only one people; the tolling human beings of all races and tongues. Then there will be only one right: the equality of all men. Then there will be only one aim: prosperity and progress for everybody."

"Humanity is facing this alternative: Disillusion and downfall in capitalist anarchy, or regeneration through the social revolution. The hour for decision has struck. If you believe in socialism it is now time to show it by deeds. If you are Socialists, now is the time to act."

"Proletarians of all countries, when we now summon you to a common struggle it is not done for the sake of the label 'German nation,' are trying to escape the consequences of their own crimes; it is being done for our sake as well as for yours. Remember that your victorious capitalists stand ready to suppress in blood our revolution, which they fear as their own. You yourselves have not become any freer through the 'victory,' you have only become still more enslaved. If your ruling classes succeed in thwarting the proletarian revolution in Germany, as well as in Russia, then they will turn against you with redoubled violence. Your capitalists hope that victory over us and over revolutionary Russia will give them the power to scourge you with a whip of scorpions and to erect the thousand-year empire of exploitation upon the grave of socialism."

"Therefore the proletariat of Germany is looking toward you in this hour. Germany is pregnant with the social revolution, but socialism can only be realized by the proletariat of the world."

"And therefore we call to you: 'Arise for the struggle! Arise for action! The time for empty manifestos, platonic resolutions, and high-sounding words has gone by! The hour of action has struck for the International!' We ask you to elect Workers' and Soldiers' Councils everywhere that will seize political power and, together with us, will restore peace."

"Not Lloyd George and Poincaré, not Sonnino, Wilson, and Erzerberger or Scheidemann, must be allowed to make peace. Peace is to be concluded under the waving banner of the socialist world revolution."

"Proletarians of all countries! We call upon you to complete the work of socialist liberation, to give a human aspect to the disfigured world and to make true those words with which we often greeted each other in the old days and which we sang as we parted: 'And the Internationale shall be the human race!'"

"KLARA ZETKIN."  
"ROSA LUXEMBURG."  
"KARL LIEBKNECHT."  
"FRANZ MEHRING."



## Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

### Debentures of Club Concordia

All allied and neutral holders of debentures of the above Club are hereby notified to register with the undersigned before 8th March, 1919, their names and nationality, together with the numbers, amounts and terms of the debentures they hold. These particulars are required by the Ministry of Finance, Peking, for purposes of liquidating the liabilities of the Club.

Bureau of Liquidation  
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,  
Shanghai.

A. G. STEPHEN,

Liquidator,

by his attorney

A. D. BRENT.

21266

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## Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

Liquidation

In accordance with instructions received from the Central Bureau of Liquidation, Peking, SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase of the Shanghai property of the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, known as

No 14 The Bund

No 1, 1a, 1c Hankow Road,

comprising land and buildings suitable for offices and residences.

Tenders may be made in Shanghai Taels, Sterling, Francs, Gold Dollars or Yen and must be sent in to the undersigned on or before 15th March, 1919, plainly marked "Sealed Tenders." The Bureau does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

All further particulars may be obtained on application to Bureau of Liquidation  
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai,

A. G. STEPHEN, Liquidator.

By his Attorney,

A. D. BRENT.

21261

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